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TOUGH GOING—Pedestrians in Trieste battle their way in 65-mile winds with help of ropes.

Peace Talks At UN Seen By Midweek

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 3 (UPI)—Ambassador Gunnar Jarring arrived here last night and is expected to resume peace talks with representatives of Israel, Jordan and Egypt by midweek.

The UN peace envoy, who came from Moscow, where he is Sweden's ambassador, has already made initial contacts in his resuscitated mandate, including a first conversation with UN Secretary-General U Thant.

Another early order of business is a written, lengthy report to the Security Council on his peace mission, due to be submitted Tuesday. It was unlikely that Mr. Jarring would confer with either the Israeli or Arab envoys before Wednesday.

Jarring to be silent

As in previous negotiations, he was certain to keep silent on the talks. Whatever information was to leak out on the substance of the negotiations, informed sources here said, would come either from the three Middle East envoys or from the Big Four power delegations, which are to be kept fully informed on their progress.

The ambassadors of Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States were scheduled to meet Wednesday in another attempt to get their efforts in formulating guidelines for the Jarring mission off the ground. It was to be their first meeting on the complex problem.

Little progress had been made in their last meetings during the 25th General Assembly session. But with Mr. Jarring now here and Israel's readiness to rejoin the negotiations, diplomatic sources felt at their deadline might be over.

A crucial deadline for the revived Jarring mission is passed Feb. 5, when the U.S. initiative will expire.

Israelis Fire Mayor of Gaza After 2 Children Are Killed

TEL AVIV, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—The Israeli military authorities tonight dismissed the Arab mayor of Gaza, Rafeq al-Alami, it was officially announced here.

Officials said Mr. Alami was dismissed for failing to cooperate with the Israeli military government and for complete inefficiency in running the city.

The dismissal followed yesterday's grenade attack on an Israeli civilian car in which two Israeli children were killed and their mother seriously wounded.

The family recently immigrated to Israel from Britain and was on a weekend tour of the area.

Robert and Preeti Arovi were rushed to a hospital. Mrs. Arovi, 10, and her sister Avigail, 8, were killed instantly when the grenade exploded in their Hillman sedan, the Associated Press reported.

The Arovis were on a Sabbath excursion to the Gaza Strip—a hotbed of terrorism which Israelis usually avoid—and were driving out of Gaza when the grenade landed in their moving car.

Military sources said Mr. Arovi, who was slightly wounded, was able to turn the car around and drive back into Gaza for help before collapsing in shock.

Terror Tactics

The Israeli authorities regarded the incident with extreme gravity. They believed it was a deliberate attack on unarmed Israeli civilians and children, in contrast to usual attempts on Israeli soldiers or Arabs suspected of collaborating with Israel.

Mr. Alami was not elected to his

'71 Europe Weather Still Hung Over

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Europe's white Christmas lengthened into a gray New Year with no signs today of an end to the big freeze. Treacherous ice, banked-up snow, zero-visibility fog, gales and driving rain were taking lives and making living miserable for others.

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[At least 15 to 20 people are believed to have died across France as a result of the cold—some frozen to death in snowbound cars, Reuters said. The toll was expected to mount when contact was resumed with isolated communities.]

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Some bone remains once dug up in Italy showed nail-sized

66 Killed in Crush of Crowd At Glasgow Soccer Stadium

GLASGOW, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—Inquiries began today into Britain's worst football crowd disaster, a panicked rush in which 66 persons were killed at the end of a game here yesterday.

Many of the bodies had not been identified 36 hours after the tragedy, in which hundreds of spectators were jammed together in a screaming tangle.

Throughout the night, weeping relatives searched through corpses at the mortuary. Others combed hospitals and police stations.

In addition, police reported that at least 108 persons were injured in the crush.

Some of the unidentified victims were youngsters who carried no identification such as the driving licenses and other documents used to identify the adults.

Heath Orders Probe

The inquiry was ordered by Prime Minister Edward Heath as soon as he heard of the disaster. Preliminary opening steps were taken promptly today by Scotland's chief justice, Norman Wylie.

Government ministers went to the grounds this morning. The minister for sport, Eilon Griffiths, has called for a special meeting tomorrow to discuss the incident.

Witnesses said the tragedy occurred when despondent Glas-



GLASGOW—Caring for one of the spectators injured when a crowd barrier collapsed at Ibrox Stadium.

gow Rangers fans began trooping out of the grounds in the closing seconds of the match, thinking that their side had lost.

The situation at that stage was that Celtic, the Rangers' archrivals, had scored a goal just minutes before the final whistle.

But in the very last seconds, the Rangers claimed back with a goal to draw even.

A huge roar went up and those fans who were halfway out of the arena turned to scramble back in.

It was then that the tragedy

Guard Rail Collapses; 108 Injured

occurred at exit passage No. 13 at the east end of the grounds.

The crowd swayed and strained and a barrier running down the stairway into passage No. 13 suddenly gave way. A wave of men and boys surged uncontrollably along the passage.

Many fell and were immediately trampled underfoot.

Almost all of the fans involved were Rangers supporters. Because of the intense rivalry between the two teams, their respective supporters, as usual, had sat and stood at opposite ends of the stadium.

Differences between the teams

go much deeper than just football. To support Celtic or follow Rangers is a way of life in Glasgow, a way rooted in deep religious passions.

Rangers' fandom is strictly Protestant. Not one player or official on the team is Roman Catholic. Celtic, predominantly Catholic, is not so rigid, however. Their manager, Jock Stein, is a Protestant.

The annual New Year matches between the two local clubs are among the most exciting club fixtures in soccer, mainly because of this intense rivalry.

Police have often had to arrest as many as 100 persons at the matches.

Ironically, police were congratulating themselves yesterday on a quiet and orderly game. Only two arrests had been made. And then the tragedy struck.

2d Largest Stadium

The scene, Ibrox Stadium, is the second largest soccer football arena in Scotland.

It was planned to accommodate 100,000 persons, although 110,000 fans watched a Rangers-Celtic match there in 1969.

In 1965, after many years of violent crowd incidents, including several stabbings, a crowd limit of 80,000 was imposed on games involving the two clubs.

The disaster recalled a similar tragedy three years ago. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



GLASGOW—Caring for one of the spectators injured when a crowd barrier collapsed at Ibrox Stadium.

Smog Smothers L.A. Crusade On Pollution

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3 (AP)—A new state law cracking down on air pollution went into effect New Year's Day, but air pollution control district officers at the two major airports were discouraged at the start for the morning smog was so thick they could hardly see the planes.

However, by day's end, officers had issued 104 citations against ten airlines. Each violation, if upheld, carries a \$500 fine.

The district office said it had sent warning letters to the airlines about jet exhaust

the discovery to the Gospel story of Jesus.

"An initial anthropological approach to the first material evidence of a crucifixion does not exclude a certain emotional concern," wrote Nieuw Haas, senior lecturer in anatomy of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical Center, who directed the detailed examination of the bones and other remains.

"We must remember that the act of crucifixion was performed on many thousands of Jews and gentiles, before and after Jesus of Nazareth. This form of punishment was a customary one in Phoenician and, later, Roman law."

Abraham Stran, director of the government Department of Antiquities and Museums, said it was "far-fetched and plain silly" to suppose that these

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

1st SALT Comment Since Spring Kosygin Repeats Desire for Arms Accord

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (NYT)—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin said yesterday that the Soviet Union was seeking "a reasonable agreement" with the United States on the limitation of strategic arms which would not be "one-sided."

Making the first substantive comment on the talks since last April by a Soviet leader, Mr. Kosygin said that the Soviet Union believed that "effective measures in the field of restraining the strategic arms race and limiting strategic arms would meet the vital interests not only of the Soviet and American peoples, but also of the peoples of the whole world."

In an interview with the Japanese newspaper Asahi, a summary of which was distributed here by Tass, the Soviet press agency, Mr. Kosygin spoke in moderate terms and also stressed Soviet desires for accords around the world on the Middle East, Vietnam, Berlin and with China.

His remarks about the arms talks were the first since Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party chief, expressed hope for progress before the start of the second round of talks in Vienna last spring. The third round in Helsinki recessed on Dec. 15 and the talks are due to resume in Vienna on March 15. Mr. Kosygin avoided any discussion of details of the talks but indicated that the Soviet Union was still interested in a mutually acceptable accord.

Study Continued

He said, "A study of relevant questions was continued" in Helsinki.

"The questions under discussion are not simple ones and efforts by both sides are required to achieve positive results at the talks," he said.

"As to the Soviet Union, we would welcome a reasonable agreement in the field of the limitation of strategic arms, which would not be of a one-sided nature, benefiting only one side," the Soviet leader continued.

U.S. officials have expressed disappointment at the fairly slow pace of the talks.

The Soviet premier said that Moscow "sincerely strives for the establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East."

All allegations by our ill-wishers about any other aims of Soviet foreign policy in that area are deliberate lies and slander," he said.

He said that a political settlement was not making any progress "because of the obstructive position of Israel and the United States, which supports it. We mention this was made of Israel's recent announcement that it would resume indirect peace talks at the United Nations through special envoy Gunnar Jarring."

Mr. Kosygin expressed displeasure with the decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to make a solution of the Berlin problem a precondition for attending a European security conference, which has been vigorously sponsored by the Warsaw Pact countries. But the Soviet leader nonetheless affirmed the Soviet view that an agreement was possible on Berlin.

"We are ready to cover our part of the road to agreement and if our partners are prepared to do the same, the problem will be solved," he said.

The Soviet premier, referring to a speech in November by Mr. Brezhnev, said that to improve the "situation around the divided city," it is enough for all interested sides to display goodwill and to formulate decisions that would meet the wishes of the West Berlin population and take into consideration the lawful interests and sovereign rights of the German Democratic Republic.

The Irish topped Texas, 24-11, in the Cotton Bowl in Dallas to end the Longhorns' victory streak at 30 and Stanford topped the previously undefeated Ohio State, 27-17, in the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif.

In the Orange Bowl in Miami, Nebraska scored in the last quarter to beat LSU, 17-12. On Saturday, Auburn won the Gator Bowl by beating Mississippi, 24-9, in Jacksonville, Fla.

The pre-football, Baltimore advanced to the Super Bowl by beating Oakland, 16-7, in the American Football Conference crown. The Colts will meet the winner of the San Francisco-Dallas game.

Details of these studies on Page 15. Other sports news on Page 15.

Begins Series of Rallies

Sadat Calls Egypt Army Set For Any Israeli Sneak Attack

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat declared yesterday that Egyptian armed forces were ready for an "all-out battle" against Israel after the expiration Feb. 8 of the Suez Canal cease-fire.

Proclaiming that "it is more honorable to die fighting than to live in surrender," the Egyptian leader reiterated that he would not agree to an extension of the cease-fire unless there was serious progress toward a political settlement, involving a timetable for an Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands occupied in the 1967 war.

Mr. Sadat cautioned that Israel might launch a preemptive attack before the expiration of the cease-fire and said that his country's armed forces were alert and ready.

The president spoke to journalists, writers and other intellectuals in the first address of a nationwide campaign keyed to the approaching cease-fire expiration.

Mr. Sadat will speak at a mass rally in the Nile Delta town of Tanta tomorrow and in other towns in Egypt in coming weeks.

In his speech yesterday, the president charged that Israel, with U.S. support, was adhering to a hard position toward a settlement with the Arabs.

Earlier this week, Mr. Sadat charged that Israel's decision to resume contact with Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN special representative to the Middle East, was a "maneuver" to obtain a further extension of the cease-fire.

He reiterated yesterday that he would not stand idle and permit the Suez Canal cease-fire line to become a "permanent border" for Israel.

The president also repeated a warning that the "battle of destiny" would involve not only Egyptian soldiers but the civilian population as well. He quoted Gen. Chaim Bar-Lev, the Israeli chief of staff, as having declared that it would be necessary to destroy the "resistance of the Egyptian people if Israel is to win the objective of the 1967 war."

At a meeting with top Egyptian officials last Tuesday, Mr. Sadat ordered that the homefront be put in readiness for war with the signing of a cease-fire to defend vital installations against deep-penetration attacks by Israel.

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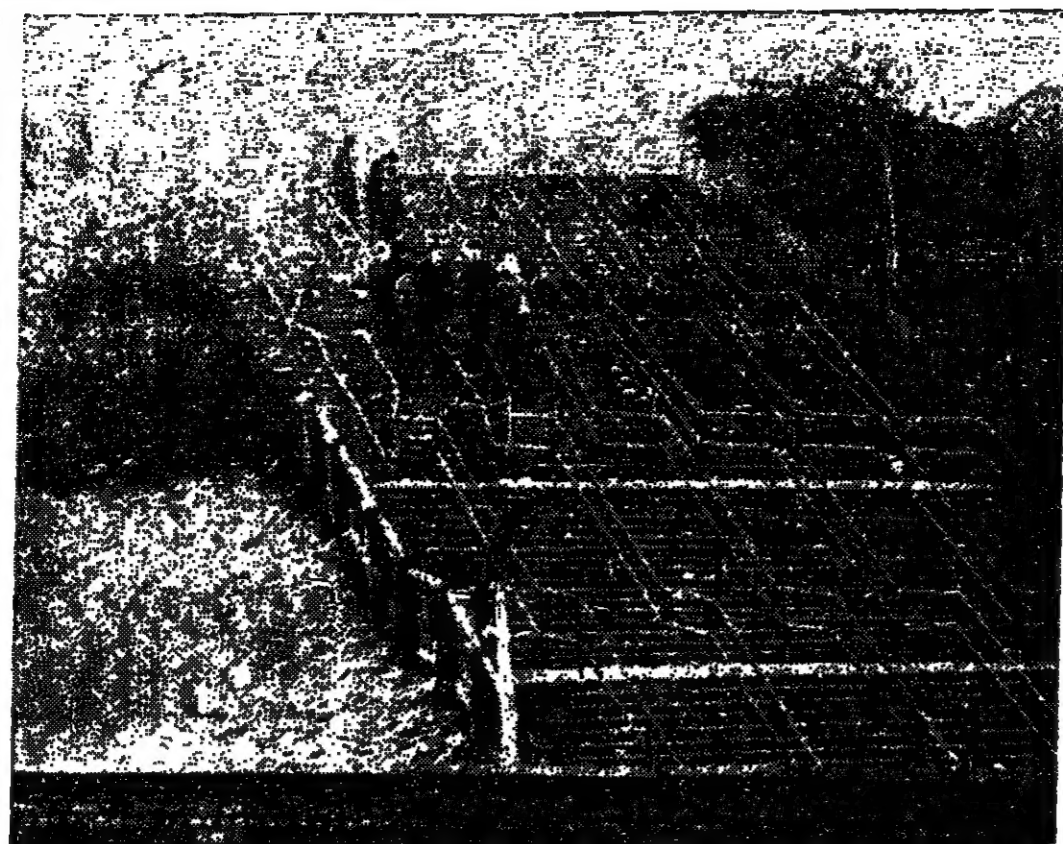
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DEATH STAIRS—Officials inspect damaged crush barriers on steps leading from Ibrox Park in Glasgow yesterday. Most of the deaths and injuries took place here.

66 Die in Crush of Glasgow Soccer Crowd

(Continued from Page 1)

John Allen is a slim, 24-year-old Rangers supporter from Tullycree, Scotland, who suffered a leg injury. He said: "I ended up under a pile of men. Some were dead. Men and boys were lying in one gigantic mass about 50 yards long in the passageway," he said.

George Connor tried to count the bodies. "I gave up when I got to 40. I just couldn't face it any longer," he said.

A policeman said that he was leaving the match when he heard shouting and screaming. "I looked back and saw a terrible sight. A pile of bodies about ten feet high, all laid the same way, with their face toward us—a wall of heads and faces."

"I carried away one ginger [red-haired] lad and a colleague gave him the kiss of life [mouth-to-mouth resuscitation] until a doctor told him: 'Don't waste your time,'" the officer said.

Queen's Message
LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth II sent a telegram yesterday to the mayor of Glasgow expressing her condolence and asked him "to convey our deep sympathy to the injured and to the relatives of those who have lost their lives."

Police have so far arrested about 70 people suspected of organizing strikes in protest against the Burgos verdicts, including members of the outlawed Socialist trade union UGT, the Basque Nationalist party, and the leftist worker commissions, an underground labor movement.

She said the Burgos prisoners were sentenced to be shot, but Gen. Franco granted them a reprieve. When relatives of the six men went to Burgos prison on New Year's Day, they were not permitted to visit them, informed sources said.

The death penalties were commuted to 30-year jail sentences, but under the terms of the reprieve the prisoners will not be able to benefit from any future amnesty or earn remission of their sentences.

Police are also authorized to tow away parked cars that impede other motorists or interfere with "public tranquility" or the "beauty of public sites."

Under the new-year measure, vehicles impounded in good running order would enjoy the longer grace period. But any abandoned car not meeting normal safety standards could be scrapped in ten days.

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New Cabinet For Spain Is Urged by Ya

Catholic Paper Backs Franco and the Army

MADRID, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Ya, the influential Catholic daily newspaper, today called for appointment of a stronger and broader-based cabinet in the wake of controversy over the Burgos military trial of Basque nationalist guerrillas.

It said mass patriotic rallies in Spain, organized because of an "intolerable" international campaign over the Burgos trial, had shown that the people are with Generalissimo Francisco Franco and the army "as permanent values above any contingency of politics or government."

The newspaper went on to express its disappointment that Gen. Franco's present cabinet, swept aside in October 1969, had held up projects for formation of political associations and for reforming the Cortes (parliament).

"Now is the time for a government of national concentration, with active participation of all political forces which accept the constitutional framework," Ya urged.

Such a cabinet would have sufficient backing to be firm enough "to impose authority," so that the regime could make advances and prepare for the future after Gen. Franco's death, the newspaper argued.

Last Reshuffle
Gen. Franco's last cabinet reshuffle favored European-minded technocrats, some belonging to an international Catholic lay organization, Opus Dei. Their main patron is the ultra-conservative Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, Spanish Vice-President and Gen. Franco's right-hand man.

The cabinet changes were at the expense of a group of conservative Catholic politicians whose main stronghold is the newspaper Ya, and of the blue-shirted Falangists.

In the northern Basque province of Biscay, centered on Bilbao, police this weekend punished dozens of bars and shops in several villages and towns for shutting their doors to customers last week in protest at the verdicts in the Burgos trial.

The police closed them down for five days.

Police have so far arrested about 70 people suspected of organizing strikes in protest against the Burgos verdicts, including members of the outlawed Socialist trade union UGT, the Basque Nationalist party, and the leftist worker commissions, an underground labor movement.

She said the Burgos prisoners were sentenced to be shot, but Gen. Franco granted them a reprieve. When relatives of the six men went to Burgos prison on New Year's Day, they were not permitted to visit them, informed sources said.

The death penalties were commuted to 30-year jail sentences, but under the terms of the reprieve the prisoners will not be able to benefit from any future amnesty or earn remission of their sentences.

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Obituaries

Spencer Scott, Ex-Chief Of Harcourt, Brace, Dies

POMFANO BEACH, Fla., Jan. 3 (NYT).—S. Spencer Scott, 76, who retired in 1964 as president of Harcourt, Brace & Co., the book publisher, died here Friday. He lived in Seaside, N.Y.

Mr. Scott had been a trustee in New York of the Community Service Society and led its 101st-year fund campaign in 1948-49.

In World War II he was vice-chairman and treasurer of the Council on Books in Wartime, Inc., Armed Services Editions, which, despite the paper shortage, produced 125 million books for overseas distribution to the Army and Navy.

Mr. Scott was born in Elizabeth, N.J., on June 21, 1892, and graduated from Mercurius Academy in 1910 and the University of Michigan in 1914, where he played football and tackled on the football team, and from the Columbia University Graduate School in 1919.

Mr. Scott joined Harcourt, Brace in 1920. Starting from scratch, he built the educational department, which he soon headed, to a multimillion-dollar yearly business. He became president of the company in 1948.

One of his British medical students, speaking of Dr. Scott, said: "One of his most famous dicta was that the most potent drug that the doctor uses is himself."

Dr. Michael Balint
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Blue Collar Workers Affected

Nixon Initials 50 Bills, Bars Federal Pay Rise

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (WP).—President Nixon began the new year with a burst of official penmanship yesterday, signing more than 50 new laws and vetoing a 4-percent pay rise enacted by Congress for about 850,000 federal "blue collar" workers.

The blue collar pay rise, which would have added \$130 million to the combined paychecks of U.S. truck drivers, laborers and others under the "wage board" pay system, was condemned by Mr. Nixon as "costly and unwarranted."

The President said that most

U.S. blue collar workers were already paid 4 percent more than their counterparts in private industry and that the vetoed bill would have raised their advantage to 8 percent. The measure would have created new features in the pay system for blue collar workers, giving greater leverage to employee unions and the administration feared—fueling bigger pay hikes in the future.

The blue collar pay hike is separate from a much larger \$2.3 billion salary increase voted by Congress for federal "white collar" employees and military personnel. The larger measure, which provides pay increases retroactive to New Year's day, is expected to receive presidential approval.

Important Measures

The flurry of 51 presidential signatures, put to paper at various times during the holiday weekend and announced at the White House yesterday, enacted into law several important measures as well as more than two dozen private bills and other minor items.

Two of the bills which the President signed had been unofficially reported to be in the "possible veto" category:

• The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Land Acquisition Policies Act, which provides uniform benefits for residents who are displaced from their homes, businesses or farms by various U.S. or federally assisted projects.

In signing the bill, Mr. Nixon declared that it represented the culmination of a lengthy effort by both legislative and executive branches to see that all persons displaced by U.S. programs were treated alike and fairly.

• The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act, sponsored by Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D. Iowa, a former alcoholic. The measure creates a National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and a three-year, \$300-million program to combat alcoholism.

One bill which the President signed with particular pleasure was the omnibus Crime Control Act, which authorizes \$3.5 billion over a three-year period. The last of Mr. Nixon's major crime proposals to be approved by Congress, the measure emphasizes aid to urban high-crime areas.

Meanwhile, President Nixon told congressional leaders yesterday that he would deliver his State of the Union address to the new Congress on Jan. 22, probably in the evening.

UN Expansion Funds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—President Nixon has signed legislation authorizing up to \$20 million for part of the cost of expanding and improving the UN headquarters in New York.

A bill to turn over authority to raise the salaries of federal workers to the White House is before President Nixon for signature. The measure would end Congressional authority to set pay raises. However, Congress still overrules the President if it decided that his raises were too arbitrary.

President Nixon also has signed legislation to keep the riverboat Delta Queen in operation for three more years.

The Delta Queen, the last of the great wooden riverboats of an earlier era, ceased operations several weeks ago because of the safety-of-sea law requiring that vessels carrying 50 or more passengers be equipped with metal superstructures.

The new bill exempts the Delta Queen from the law until Nov. 1, 1972.

Nixon Delays Further Cuts In Troop Strength in Korea

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—President Nixon directed the Defense Department to delay indefinitely plans for further troop withdrawals from South Korea beyond the 20,000 men scheduled to be removed from the 64,000-man U.S. force by this June, according to administration sources.

The sources said that some ranking Defense Department and Army officials had been anxious to continue the reduction process, primarily for budgetary reasons.

But State Department officials have argued, and Mr. Nixon recently has agreed, according to well-placed sources, that further cuts in the near future would pose a danger of convincing Asian friends and foes alike that the United States was making a pull-out retreat from the Far East despite its pledge to fulfill existing commitments there.

A quick second round of troop cuts from Korea, officials added, might have caused serious political problems in South Korea as well. "We have been told by the White House," one Pentagon official said, "to eliminate from present planning and programming any such plan at this time."

A State Department official commented: "I wouldn't be surprised if, in three or four years, we pulled out another 20,000 men. But for the time being, we are going to sit back and see how North Korea reacts to the first round of cuts, how Japan and other Asian allies react and how well the arms modernization program proceeds in South Korea."

As previously reported, the 2d Infantry Division will be pulled off the line between North and South Korea, and will be replaced



FILL 'ER UP—Despite appearances, it hasn't come to this. An Amish buggy pulled up to the pumps at a gasoline station in Lancaster, Pa., but it was to fill a can that was carried in the buggy. Amish religious law prohibits use of autos.

TV-and-Mail University Starts in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP).—British began a teaching revolution today with the first televised program of its university of the airwaves.

Some 25,000 students have enrolled for the correspondence courses that lead to a bachelor-of-arts degree in three years.

They will get lectures on television sets in their homes, submit course work by mail and eventually take examinations at regional centers.

Teaching programs televised by the state-run British Broadcasting Corp. will be available to the general viewing public as well as to enrolled students.

The first class of 25,000 students was chosen from 43,000 applicants, limited by administrative reasons. Each will pay £140 (\$336) for tuition over the three-year course.

Liberals Idea

The university was originally the brainchild of former Laborite Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his minister of the arts, Jennie Lee. It is designed to give adults in all types of jobs the chance for a university education that they missed as teenagers.

Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservatives enthusiastically endorsed the program, which cost some \$10 million to establish.

The first broadcast, an open forum, explained the new university to viewers. University secretary Chris Christodoulou said, "We are launching into a new era of educating huge numbers of people at university level, by using the very latest methods and harnessing the mass media."

Tuition programs start next Sunday.

Bulletproof Car For Hoover May Cost U.S. \$30,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (WP).—A bulletproof limousine for FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover is expected to cost about \$30,000, according to the total cost of such cars for Mr. Hoover to more than \$150,000 during a seven-year period.

The government leases a bulletproof limousine for the President at an annual cost of about \$5,000. It buys one annually for Mr. Hoover.

A General Services Administration spokesman confirmed that the GSA now is negotiating for a 1971 model for Mr. Hoover and expects to pay perhaps \$30,000 or a little more for it. The federal budget provides for purchasing an armored car for only one official—the FBI director.

Every year GSA purchases a new Cadillac chassis, which is shipped to Hess and Eisenhardt in Cincinnati, where armor plates, bulletproof windows and specially built tires are installed.

True Light Church Will Go On Since World Failed to End in 1970

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Jan. 3.—Leaders of a branch of the True Light Church of Christ, who had taught their 450 followers in North Carolina and South Carolina that the world would end in 1970, said that they were "surprised" and "shocked" by the failure of the prophecy, but not to the extent of doubting any of the sect's other doctrines.

"I can't give you no satisfactory explanation," said H. Fleke Braswell, an elder in the sect, who uses the title "Temporal Head of Christ's Church." Mr. Braswell said he had not yet decided whether to reopen the upholstery shop near Monroe, N.C., that he closed a year ago in preparation for the end.

He said several other True Lights who had quit their jobs had told him they were undecided whether or when to go back to work. (Mr. Braswell estimated last month that about 17 members had given up their livelihoods.)

Russell McLeod, an elder who resigned his 23-year job with the Camden, N.C., post office said his old job has long since been filled. Mr. McLeod added that he believed seeking a new job now would be "premature" because "I'm expecting some more developments."

He explained that he still believes the second coming of Christ to be close at hand.

Treaty on Double Taxation

Swiss Court Decision Assists U.S. Battle to Cut Tax Fraud

By Victor Lusini

GENEVA, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The Swiss Supreme Court has ruled that the Swiss Federal Tax Administration can supply information to the United States government concerning the dealings with Swiss banks of an American citizen suspected of tax fraud.

The ruling made public today said that if the information could be legally obtained under Swiss law the Swiss administration was obliged to accede to a request for the same information from the American Internal Revenue Service.

The obligation stems from a treaty on double taxation between the United States and Switzerland of May 24, 1961, the court said.

In its ruling the court rejected an appeal by an American, not identified in today's report of the case, against a decision of the Swiss tax authorities to supply information requested by Washington concerning his dealings with a Swiss bank.

Swiss bank secrecy protects a bank's client against routine prying by the authorities for tax evasion, the court said. However, under Swiss jurisprudence, the court explained, the secrecy can be lifted in the more serious matter of tax fraud.

The obligation under the treaty with the United States covers not only cases where fraud has been legally established, but also cases where requested information could help forestall or detect a fraud, it was stated.

However, the court stressed the proviso that the information must be obtainable under Swiss law.

Negotiations are now in a final stage between the United States and Switzerland on an accord which would permit the lifting of the 1934 bank secrecy law to help fight organized crime.

The African President's Hunt For Vietnam Daughter—Ch. 2

By Peter Onos

SAIGON, Jan. 3 (WP).—In late November, when the long lost daughter of Central African Republic President Jean Bedel Bokassa was found living in a Saigon hotel, residents of this city rejoiced. For the Vietnamese, happy endings are to be savored.

Mr. Bokassa had fathered the girl, Martine, while serving with the French Army in Vietnam during the Indochina War. He had been searching for her since 1967. When Martine arrived in Saigon, capital of the Central African Republic, Mr. Bokassa wept publicly. With suitable fanfare, she was spirited to the Presidential Palace.

Now, it develops, Martine is probably a phony. Another girl has turned up, called Martine-2 by the entranced Vietnamese press, with sufficient bona fides to convince the Foreign Ministry here that she is the real daughter of Mr. Bokassa.

The renewed Martine saga has engaged the Vietnamese since Dec. 17, when the existence of the second girl was revealed in the newspaper *Trang Den* (White and Black).

The paper, which claims the largest circulation in Vietnam, has been notoriously unreliable. Other newspapers had a field day ridiculing the story. The French Consulate, which had arranged the trip of the first Martine, and the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry remained silent, although they privately assured one and all that the girl in Bangui was the real McCoy.

Then, Thursday, the official government spokesman here dropped a bombshell. Mr. Bokassa had called the Foreign Ministry. He said that a careful examination of photographs and details sent to him indicated that the second Martine was his daughter.

No Birth Certificate

Although she does not have a birth certificate with the name Martine Bokassa on it, other papers found in the archives of her village in Bien Hoa Province show that she was called Martine. Villagers, it was said, referred to the girl by that name.

The mother of the girl, Nguyen Thi Rue, who has had three hus-

bands and five children since Mr. Bokassa left Vietnam in 1964, also produced photographs which had been sent her by the president before he lost track of her.

Martine reportedly will leave for Bangui in about ten days.

But Who Is Martine?

There is the theory quietly being put about by the French that the second Martine is definitely Mr. Bokassa's daughter, but the first Martine could be also. The president has yet to be heard from officially on this speculation. But one Saigon newspaper that interviewed a correspondent to Bangui reports that Mr. Bokassa acknowledges having two daughters.

Crash Kills 16; Egypt Fires Airline Head

Company Grounds Its Comet Airliners

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (Reuters).

President Anwar Sadat today created a new ministry to take overall charge of Egyptian civil aviation and gave leave of absence to Ahmed Tewfik al-Bakry, chairman of United Arab Airlines, following the fatal crash yesterday of a UAA Comet in Tripoli, Libya.

Ahmed Noub was sworn in as the new minister of state for civil aviation affairs and immediately joined a cabinet session which decided to group the UAA, the General Organization for Civil Aviation and the Meteorological Department, hitherto three independent bodies, under his ministry.

The creation of a new ministry and Mr. Noub's appointment to head it reflected the gravity with which the president views yesterday's accident, in which 16 people died, informed sources said.

United Arab Airlines today grounded all its Comet airliners. Airline officials said there had been two other minor incidents involving Comets, at Amman and Amman, in the two days before the Tripoli crash.

Missing Algerian Plane

ALGERIA, Jan. 3 (Reuters).

The Algerian government today held out little hope of finding any survivors of a missing charter plane which vanished Thursday between Algeria and Spain with 30 people on board.

An official communiqué denied press reports that the wreckage of the missing Nord-262 aircraft had been sighted off the Algerian coast.

Most States in U.S. Will Have 5 Legal 3-Day Weekends

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).

Starting this year, most workers in the United States will have five guaranteed three-day weekends.

Two years ago, Congress arranged it so that three existing holidays would fall on Mondays and created a new Monday holiday, Columbus Day, as well. Labor Day already falls on a Monday, the first in September.

Forty-five states have gone along with the idea of the three-day holiday weekends. The legislatures of Louisiana, Oklahoma, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin have not yet acted on it.

The new lineup of nine legal public holidays—New Year's Day; Washington's Birthday; the third Monday in February; Memorial Day, the last Monday in May; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day; Columbus Day, the second Monday in October; Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October; Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November; Christmas.

In adopting the Monday holiday idea, states added a few variations. All 45 that have acted went along with Washington's Birthday, but only 37 adopted Columbus Day. The federal law, passed in 1968 to be effective this year, applies to employees of the federal and District of Columbia governments.

State laws apply to state employees. Most private firms heed public holidays.

Swiss Population Rise

BERN, Jan. 3 (AP).—Switzerland's population rose by 15 percent in a decade to a total of 6,257,000, according to a provisional evaluation of the 1970 census. The increase, by 330,000 from 1960, was mainly in the newly industrialized provinces.

Czechs Move to Re-Establish Centralized Power in Prague

VIENNA, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Czechoslovakia announced today a series of government changes restoring central control—particularly in the economic field—at the expense of federalization.

But the changes themselves seemed to be routine and did not imply a political upheaval.

The creation of a federal Czechoslovak constitution—with the

U.S. Bishop Appointed Head of Vatican Bank

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 3 (UPI).—An American bishop has moved up to the top post in the Vatican bank, *L'Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican newspaper, said today.

It said that a commission of cardinals which oversees the bank's name has designated the Most Rev. Paul C. Marchais, president of the institute's administrative office. The post, roughly equivalent to chairman of the board, was previously held by Alberto Cardinal di Jorio.

The appointment was made on Dec. 31 but not announced until yesterday. Bishop Marchais, 48, is from Clero, Ill. He was, until now, secretary of the administrative office.

Singapore's 2d President

SINGAPORE, Jan. 3 (AP).—Benjamin Sheares was sworn in as Singapore's second president yesterday. His first President Yusof Ishak died last month after serving since 1965, when the island broke away from the Malaysian Federation.

No Fatalities Within Country 22 Scheduled Airlines in U.S. Enjoy Safest Year on Record

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The nation's scheduled airlines ended 1970 with their best accident record in history.

For the first time since 1938 when federal accident records were begun, not a single passenger lost his life on a scheduled domestic flight.

Overall, the nation's 22 scheduled and 10 nonscheduled airlines—during all operations, including domestic, overseas and cargo flights—had their best fatality record since 1957.

The year's only fatal crash involving a scheduled U.S. airline on an overseas flight occurred in the final week of the year. On Monday, two persons died when a Trans Caribbean Airways jet crashed while landing at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands.

Recession Is Factor

Air safety experts concede that the safety records may result in large part from good luck during the recession, but they also say the recession may have had some effect because it slowed the growth rate of air travel.

But the 1970 record, following a sharp decline in accidents during 1969, has made many authorities optimistic that genuine gains have been made in aviation safety since the early and mid-1960s when the airline death toll routinely ran 200 to 300 a year.

The optimism was further heightened because 1970 was the year that the Boeing-747 made its debut, and introductory periods for new planes, historically, are high-risk times for the airlines.

"I think it's a magnificent record," said Jerome Lederer, chief of safety for the National Transportation Safety Board, the fatality rate for scheduled domestic and international flights in 1970 was .001 for each 100 million passenger miles. The previous low was .001 in 1969.

In discussing last year's very low rate, experts caution that the rate would have been drastically increased—and may in the future—

by only one accident involving a large jet such as a Boeing-747 carrying 300 passengers or more.

A total of 119 passengers were killed in airline accidents including the two at St. Thomas. Also killed were 71 in the Nov. 15 crash of a chartered Southern Airways jet at Huntington, W. Va., and 48 in the Nov. 27 crash of a military charter flight operated by Capitol International Airlines, a nonscheduled carrier.

In 1969, 133 passengers died in scheduled airline accidents and in 1968, the number was 306. Besides the passenger fatalities, 28 crew members died in five accidents during 1970. The year's total passenger and crew fatalities—142—was the lowest since 1957, when the figure was 95. But in 1957, the airlines flew only about 40 percent as many miles as in 1970.

The overall fatality rate for each 100 million passenger miles last year was .002, a slight improvement over the previous record, set in 1969, and a sharp decline from the average level of the previous decade. Scheduled and nonscheduled lines also set a record low in the total number of accidents (fatal and nonfatal). There were 41 in 1970, down from 64 in 1969 and the smallest number in more than 15 years.

These statistics for the 32 federally certified airlines do not include deaths involving private planes, including air taxis.

The government's statistics in this category include 28 persons killed when a chartered Martin 404 crashed carrying members of the Wichita (Kan.) State College football team. Statistics are not yet complete, but government experts expect the 1970 "general aviation" toll in private (nonairline) plane accidents to dip slightly below the 1969 toll of 1,288.

City in New Jersey to Use TV To Scan Street in Crime Area

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP).—The city of Hoboken, N.J., is installing closed-circuit television cameras in a high-crime area in an effort to reduce robberies, burglaries and other crimes.

Around-the-clock TV will focus on First Street, a 14-block stretch in the city across the Hudson River from New York City. The First Street area has the community's highest crime rate.

Patrolmen Too Costly

"Foot patrolmen are hurting us because they're too expensive," said William Crumrine said. "They are the most expensive form of police protection. We feel that television has tremendous potential."

Chief Crumrine persuaded the U.S. Justice Department to issue a grant financing a closed-circuit system concentrating on areas with the greatest potential for crime.

"We want to help the little John Q. Citizen who is a victim of muggers, the little storeowner whose life savings are hoarded in that store. We want to prevent him from being robbed," Chief Crumrine said.

Three cameras will be stationed along First Street, feeding back pictures to a monitor at police headquarters. When a burglar or other suspect is brought into focus, the man on the monitor will turn on a videotape machine to record the scene.

"We feel this will be an important psychological deterrent. People will know the area is under surveillance," said Chief Crumrine. "It will be an obvious aid in apprehending suspects."

Some Complaints

Some members of the community have complained that the system will be a step toward a "big brother" community with privacy suffering. But Chief Crumrine believes that most persons favor the plan. "They feel the additional protection is worth it," he said.

The cameras will cover only the outside of stores or homes. Hoboken has a population of 10,000.

Mahon Eyes Europe (Reuters).—Rep. George Mahon, D. Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, yesterday announced plans to visit Bonn, Brussels and Rome this month to discuss possible American troop withdrawals. He previously opposed reductions, but some senators have said they might try to force withdrawals by making cuts in the defense budget.

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The Senate's New Role

When the 91st Congress slipped into history, many Americans were probably in the mood that Cromwell allegedly expressed in bidding the Long Parliament begone—that the senators and representatives had sat too long for any good they had done. The Senate, in particular, distinguished itself far more by challenging the administration on appointments to the Supreme Court, on foreign policy, on the superpower transport plane—than by constructive work.

Those who opposed the administration in these areas would regard the challenge itself as constructive. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield asserted that the Senate emerged with enhanced prestige from the long session; that it has won greater equality with the House. But while these constitutional issues—the balance between the White House and Capitol Hill, between the two branches of the national legislature—were being debated at infinite length and prolixity, urgent issues of domestic policy were scamped.

Assuming, therefore, that the Senate has reassessed its authority within the American governmental scheme of things, the point to watch in the next session will be what the senators do with their power. Will it simply be used obstructively, whether for good or ill, or will the Senate evolve means to produce positive action?

The leader of the Republicans in the Senate, Hugh Scott, clearly believes there must be changes within the Senate itself. One of these, Senator Scott asserted, must be restrictions on debate, going beyond the

present methods of enforcing cloture. But it is obvious that, if Congress is to become a partner with the administration in the introduction of constructive legislation, the committee system, the very party system on which the organization of Congress rests, must be rejuvenated.

At present, the ideological structure, as opposed to the nominal partisan structure, of Congress is in disarray. Purely political allegiances are constantly in conflict with what might be called, in the Reichian phrase, the "consciousness" of both senators and representatives. Mr. Nixon emphasized, and doubtless exacerbated, this distinction during the recent campaign. But the election did not solve the problem, or give Congress the well-defined alignments that, under the adversary system usually prevailing in parliamentary bodies, could permit the development of distinctive programs within the legislature.

Perhaps there is an alternative to the old adversary system. Perhaps it would be possible for the like-minded to form alliances, regardless of party labels, on a more systematic basis than in the past, and to generate policies, supplementing or supplanting those evolved by the administration. Perhaps streamlining of committees and of parliamentary rules generally would promote such a development. But unless this is done, there is danger that the increased prestige of the Senate may prove no more beneficial to the national community than the kind of prestige the freshmen of New York City are seeking to win by "job action."

Russia's Jews: Why Not Let Them Go?

It could not have been easy for the Kremlin to decide to spare the lives of the two Jews it had sentenced to death a week ago. There must have been some within the leadership claiming that commutation would embolden other Soviet citizens who might have it in mind to hijack an airplane, or would look like a climb-down under pressure and therefore would damage the government's prestige, or would encourage Soviet Jews and foreigners interested in their freedom to "press harder" for expanded emigration to Israel and other countries. The particular Kremlin faction which had thought to teach would-be hijackers and Jews and whomever else a lesson of toughness would have realized that commutation meant a sharp setback for its own political stock.

What actually tipped the balance, of course, we cannot know. But a part surely was played by the simple desire not to seem more ruthless than Generalissimo Franco, a veteran target of Soviet propaganda but a man who had just commuted the death sentences of six Basques in a case of matching notoriety. The Basques—in contrast to the Soviet defendants, who were prosecuted essentially for an intent to hijack a plane—had committed acts of violence, including, allegedly, the killing of a police inspector. Moreover, whereas the Basques admitted goal was to break off a piece of Spain and set up their own state, the Soviet Jews wanted merely to live somewhere else, leaving Soviet territory and Soviet authority intact.

A second part in the Soviet commutation decision doubtless was played by the world's outrage. By its merrily instinct for excess, the Kremlin had finally provoked worldwide concern for a cause—the rights of Soviet

Jews—that previously had received mostly limited and parochial support. This time protests came not just from Israelis and other foreign Jews and decent Russians—all of them groups which the Kremlin tries to discount—but also from the West European Communist parties, from the Pope, from Chile's President Allende, from the Nixon administration, and many other quarters. For an unpopular act adjudged to be a requirement of high policy, such as the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Kremlin is willing to pay whatever price in obliquity is necessary. For a gratuitous act like the killing of two Jews, however, it evidently was not willing to pay.

Nor can it be excluded that within the Kremlin circle there are men who have felt all along that the practice of intimidation and vengeance against Soviet citizens who may want to emigrate demeans the Soviet Union and alienates many of its most valuable citizens, Jewish and other, and ill serves the dictates of civilized governance, particularly in a country whose history is weighted with abuse of Jews.

It is not enough, however, to accept the sparing of the lives of two people, and the mild lightening of the prison terms of three others among the "Leningrad 11," as the end of the matter—much as the Kremlin might wish this to result. For the central issue is not the sentences handed down to a few individuals but the ongoing official policies which deny Soviet Jews both the opportunity to lead full lives inside the Soviet Union and the opportunity to live at all outside it. A scant 1,000 Russian Jews were permitted to emigrate to Israel in 1970. Tens of thousands have indicated their longing to go. Why does Russia not let them?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

War Without End

South Vietnam's New Year truce was barely more than a half-hearted gesture in a war that both sides are running down anyway. Such gestures bring the prospect of a real cease-fire no nearer. Still less does 1971 hold out any hope of a final end to this purposeless and destructive war. At most, this year may see the departure of the last American ground combat troops. But when the last fighting soldier has gone, there will still be more than 200,000 Americans left maintaining the supply services for the South Vietnamese or providing military aid missions, and bombing, napalming and defoliating will go on. Americans will continue to be killed.

—From The Times (London).

Toward a Mideast Peace

Both sides clearly fear that the talks could be a trap, Israel, which can only with difficulty expect anything more favorable than the status quo and visualizes a hostile

United Nations in the background, has the greater reason to fear this. Nevertheless, in the longer run Israel cannot with equanimity look forward to a permanent state of war, whether cold or hot. True, she can afford to give little away without real guarantees of security in exchange. Nevertheless, it can be said in favor of the Jarring talks that, if they traverse every aspect of the problem with patience and care and without haste, some clue to the best path toward an eventual settlement may conceivably emerge. Hopes can hardly be put higher than that.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

After Leningrad

One suggestion is that the Soviet authorities are acting deliberately to demonstrate to the world—and to their Arab friends—their anti-Semitism, and to warn the Jews inside Russia that they will never be allowed to emigrate to Israel. If this is indeed the explanation, then such behavior is monstrous.

—From the Sunday Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

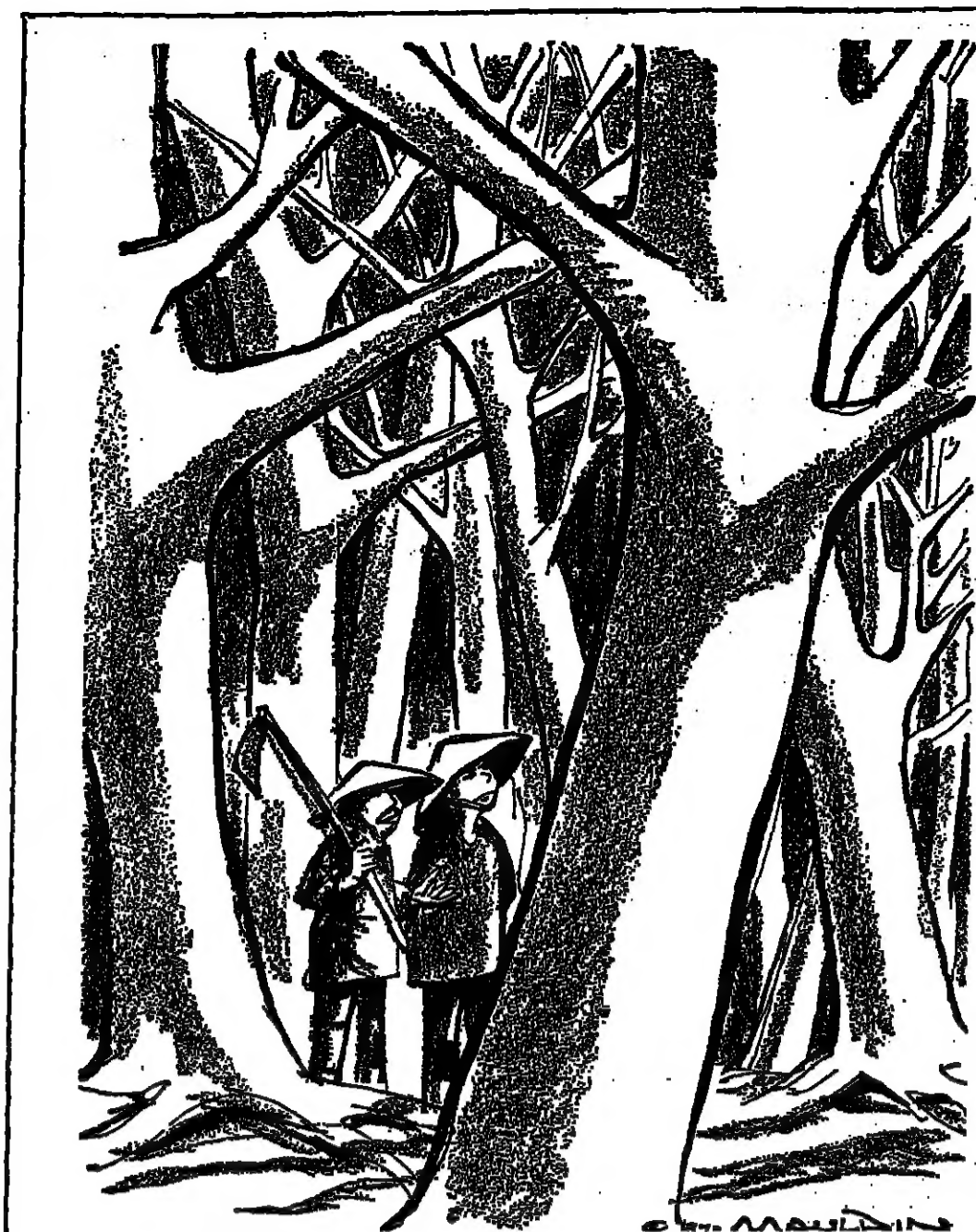
January 4, 1896

LONDON—Next to the feeling of dismay at Dr. Jameson's action and capture, the dominating sentiment here yesterday was one of vile antagonism to the German Emperor. It would be difficult to exaggerate the effect of his telegram to President Kruger on the public mind. It is regarded everywhere as a plain and unmistakable intimation of the unfriendliness of Germany toward Great Britain. "Two days ago the public comment on Dr. Jameson was 'What a fool!' Today people were saying, 'Why did he not take more men?'"

Fifty Years Ago

January 4, 1921

MARTIN—President-elect Harding acknowledges that the hardest job in the world is selecting his cabinet. He compares the candidates with Lincoln and Roosevelt and with the Scriptures. "Weighing the worth of a man," he says, "I ask myself: Is he the kind of man who would have won the approval of Lincoln, the great democrat, and Roosevelt, the great leader of man who believes devoutly in the Bible as the word of God? That is the kind of cabinet I hope to have."



'God Creates Trees, Trees Create Oxygen, and the U.S. Creates Defoliants.'

The Optimist in Foggy Bottom

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—For the last few weeks, the Nixon administration has been getting together its second State of the World message, and its conclusion seems to be that things are a little better at the beginning of 1971 than they were a year ago. Here, at least, is the way Secretary of State Rogers sees it:

The bitter civil war in Nigeria came to an end during the last 12 months. The Vietnam war is winding down and the U.S. should be able to get out of ground fighting by May. Both sides are very far apart in the Middle East war, but at least there is a ceasefire and, largely as a result of Washington's diplomatic initiative, the Arabs and Israelis are renewing their peace talks.

In Southeast Asia, anticipating the withdrawal of the United States from the war, South Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia and Laos are for the first time working together on their common problems. There is no sign, either in Paris or Saigon, of the basis for a political settlement with Hanoi, but the Thieu government, with over a million men now under arms, knows that the U.S. is determined to keep to its timetable of withdrawal and that Saigon must take increasing responsibility for defending and governing the country in the coming year.

Elsewhere in Asia, Japan is showing greater willingness to contribute to the economic reconstruction, if not to the defense, of the area; China and the Soviet Union have stabilized their border disputes for the time being, and the new British government has at least decided to refrain from naval forces east of Suez.

The German Question

Secretary Rogers lists West Germany's new diplomatic efforts to reach an understanding with Moscow and the other Eastern European capitals as a definite gain during the last year. He is undoubtedly more enthusiastic about Willy Brandt's bold initiatives with the Communists than his colleague Henry Kissinger in the White House, and he emphatically differs with former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and former Under Secretary of State George Ball, who fear that West Germany may not be able to withstand the political pressures from Moscow and may therefore weaken the North Atlantic Alliance in the process.

U.S.-Soviet relations remain a puzzle at the beginning of the new year. The strategic arms talks between the Moscow and Washington delegations in Helsinki did not go well in November and December. Officials here got the impression that the Soviet delegation was putting forward suggestions which, separately and in combination, had no chance of acceptance by the United States and that the Soviet negotiators knew this.

The speculation both in Washington and in the Western embassies in Moscow is that the Brezhnev government, while more under the personal influence of Brezhnev and the armed forces than it was a year ago, has not yet resolved all its internal differences and leadership problems, and that it is not likely to be ready for serious negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, or much else for that matter, until after the Soviet Communist Party Congress in March.

Nevertheless, Secretary Rogers

remains confident that some kind of arms limitation agreement will eventually be signed by Moscow and Washington, and that it may also be possible to get agreements with the Soviet Union on improved and reliable conditions of transportation and communication in Berlin and on U.S.-Soviet "peace-keeping" arrangements in the Middle East, if the Israeli and Arab governments want the big powers to help police any settlement in that area.

There are, of course, many other ways of looking at the state of the world. One of them, more pessimistic than Rogers' view, is that this is precisely the problem, for each nation sees the world from its own selfish angle, and the men in the Kremlin could make a pretty good case that they have at last

achieved the ancient dreams of the empires and are now well-established in the Mediterranean and indeed in all the oceans of the world.

Secretary Rogers tempers his optimism with the realization that the machinery for keeping peace in the world is inadequate and that U.S.-Soviet relations are still puzzling and fragile, but he is for keeping the talks going, for discussing one problem at a time with the Soviets, rather than "linking" one problem with another, and for stopping the shooting wherever possible.

In short, he sees—and he is clearly the optimist of this administration—the world situation is not good, but it's a little better than it was a year ago, and to the secretaries of state, this is a fairly good definition of progress.

PARIS—A crucial barrier to co-existence between the United States and its adversaries is the wholly different philosophy of national strategy as conceived in America and as conceived by those Communist nations with which we are in various stages of quarrel.

There has been steady, if occasionally interrupted, growth of the idea that the only purpose of U.S. military preparations is either deterrence of war or, if need be, war in which there is no winner; that is to say neither victory nor defeat. This concept can be traced back as far as Woodrow Wilson, who, in January of 1917, urged the belligerents of World War I to accept "peace without victory."

Just before American entry into World War II Charles Lindbergh told a congressional committee: "I would prefer to see neither side win." There is a striking persistence of this approach in 20th-century American thinking, despite Roosevelt's revival of the "unconditional surrender" formula during the second great conflict.

Every President since Truman has accepted the Wilsonian credo of peace without victory. Eisenhower endorsed it in Korea. Kennedy endorsed it in the Cuban confrontation when we agreed not to invade the island if Russia withdrew its missiles. Johnson unsuccessfully sought to apply such strategy in Vietnam. Nixon is developing the idea as the core of his Vietnamization program.

Indeed a very interesting paper produced last year by R. G. Shreffler and W. S. Bennett of the Los Angeles Scientific Laboratory states categorically: "Military victory, like concepts of 'unconditional surrender,' has been recognized as obsolete since World War II. We must structure our policies accordingly."

Stalemate as Goal

"Our military goals should not be victory but deliberate stalemate. Our limited-war failures since World War II have been characterized as ill-advised engagements by us in 'unpleasant' concept of war. The role of our military services must be to support a national strategy of diplomatic deterrence; failing that, they must merely seek an early stalemate, not defeat of enemy forces."

This is an exceedingly mature and restrained approach, but it is enormously handicapped in inter-

national relationships by the fact that our adversaries refuse to limit their own strategy. Both Hanoi and Peking are formally and openly committed to the idea of victory, not stalemate. In Vietnam, the Peking Review commands "the 94 million [Communist] Vietnamese people who have the firm resolve to fight and win."

We have become accustomed to such exhortations and have been inclined to shrug them off while analyzing deeds, not words, hoping thereby to produce the basis for American withdrawal and at least a de facto Vietnam settlement. But we have not become accustomed at all to the idea that powerful forces in Soviet Communism are equally unwilling to tolerate the thought of compromise.

Only three months ago an article appeared in the Czechoslovak military journal Lidova Armada by a certain Lieut. Col. Josef Sedlar. It was entitled "Education in Hanoi of the Enemy."

Echoes Soviet Thought

It is significant because any Czechoslovak voice these days—above all that of an officer—is tantamount to an echo of Soviet thinking. Sedlar writes:

"Concepts like struggle, hostility, hatred of the enemy have, in the terminology of the Communist movement, a just and humane meaning. . . . Those who wage this struggle [for Communism] have a truly historical right to . . . preach hatred against a social system [capitalism]. . . . Education in hatred of the enemy therefore has an important place in the theory of Communist education. . . ."

"Hatred of the enemy is a high moral-political goal. . . . Education in hatred of the enemy must be

an indivisible part of socialist education in patriotism and internationalism. The need for education in hatred of the enemy is greater in the armed forces than in any other social organism."

It must be stressed that, unlike the Strophilic bloc of Communism, the Russian bloc has no internal confines which could ever erupt. In other words, instruction is advocated in having an ideological opponent with whom there isn't any war and with whom vital negotiations such as the SALT talks are proceeding with the idea of achieving settlements.

The gap between an increasing moderation of thought and the tone of its application in the West and the revival of extreme military chauvinism in the East is deeply disturbing. It is hard to conceive of the possibility of any century accord between the two in any vital area so long as one side develops a strategy postulated on compromise and the other side pursues a strategy of victory fanned by deliberately incited hatred.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Are Press Conferences Important?

Selling the President

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—Back in the days when the last Republican had just entered the White House, C.D. Jackson came to Washington from the Times, Inc., hierarchy to announce that "we're going to merchandise the hell out of the Eisenhower administration." Now his current-day counterpart, Herbert G. Klein, is busy in his own way at the same task for the Nixon administration.

A lot of the merchandising by Klein has, in fact, been reasonable enough. But the other day he wrote a piece for The New York Times about presidential press conferences with which I must quarrel. Klein contends that "the central purpose of the news conference is to transmit information from the President to the people." His excuse for so few Nixon press conferences is that there are many other ways—messages, statements, speeches, remarks, letters—by which a President "communicates with the people."

After a swipe at what he calls "the Gutenberg set," Klein rests his case on the premise that the conference is the President's. That is undisputed. The most he will concede to the press—especially the writing press—is that "it also is accepted," presumably by Mr. Nixon, "that an adversary relationship between press and government is healthy."

In a system of government deliberately designed to separate the powers of the executive, legislative and judicial branches, there is no interplay of accountability as there is between the executive and legislative branches in a parliamentary system. Over the course of time some substitutes have been found.

The Hearing System

One is the congressional hearing at which cabinet members appear, though this often has fallen into disrepute or disrepair. Another, in this century, is the presidential press conference.

The press conference is "the President's," as Klein puts it, in one sense. We can force a President to hold a press conference; it is his alone to call or avoid. But the press conference, once called, is not just "the President's" as Klein would seem to imply, simply to "transmit information" to "the people."

In the first place, a press conference ought to tell the President something, specifically what is on

the public mind as transmitted in the form of questions. Mr. Nixon is not the first President to suffer from a gaggle of yammers and others who tend to blank out for him some of the unpleasantness of life. Other Presidents have acknowledged this point as valid.

More important, a press conference should serve the function of illuminating to the public, through the press, presidential thinking and presidential thought processes. Prepared speeches and messages, which Klein touts, have a far more limited utility in these respects.

His Answers Revealing

The drift of events, the mood of the chief executive, his command of facts—all these are revealed by how a President answers questions. More often than not these insights into his mind are more important than the transmission of "information" which Klein contends is the "essential purpose" of a press conference.

If one goes back over the public papers of Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Johnson and Kennedy, he will find far more illumination in the transcripts of their press conferences than in their set speeches. In short, the press conference is the single most revealing contact the public, through the press, has with a President. Even the relatively few Nixon press conferences sustain this thesis.

If one accepts this view rather than the limited one offered by Klein, then one must readily concede Klein's contention that the format leaves something to be desired. Too many reporters, too short a time, too long gaps between conferences, the presence of cameras and long-winded questions all can be faulted.

Secretary of State William Rogers recently tried to group questions at his press conference with some success. But the key ingredient is frequent conferences so that too many questions do not cry for answers all at once.

An "adversary relationship between press and government" indeed is "healthy." More than that, it is essential. Finally, it is most essential between press and President. Klein should use his powers as President Nixon's "director of communications" to provide more press conferences for "the Gutenberg set" and everybody else, including the American public.

Letters

The 51st State

The problem posed in H. W. Kemmer's letter, "The 51st State," (Dec. 23), concerning Medicare for Americans living abroad, may have a simpler solution than congressional action. When Medicare was instituted I noted the plight of U.S. citizens forced to retire in low-cost countries in order to exist on Social Security, and suggested to the president of the Blue Cross and Blue

Shield of Greater Philadelphia (1333 Chestnut Street) that they might fill the gap in their policies for folks over 65. His reply was that less than 1% of their claims originated in foreign countries, so there was little need for it. My response was that if 2 or 3 cents a month would eliminate distress, this slight load was justified. This solution was adopted, and now for Philadelphia's share at least they refund about the 50% Blue Shield cost and the Medicare 50%. I was under the impression that this policy was adopted nationally. It should be possible to secure early relief worldwide if the Paris organizations interested follow through on the program outlined.

LOUIS H. LEUMAN, Algebras, Spain.

Good Old Nikita?

Why, since his so-called "Memoirs" were published, this adulation of Khrushchev—vide Christopher Lehmann-Haupt's review of "Khrushchev Remembers." Have we forgotten that he owed his whole career to Stalin, was responsible for the worst act of genocide in the century, in the Ukraine during the Second World War, i.e. the transfer of whole populations from the Ukraine to Siberia in midwinter 1942 at the cost of millions of lives, is known to the Hungarians as the "Butcher of Budapest" and beat his shoe on the desk at the United Nations like the vulgar, bloodthirsty barbarian that we should remember he is? Neither would we forget that the current breach in the Kremlin are no better. Anyway, enough of this Khrushchev-cuddling. At least Richard Nixon once told him what he thought of him!

RICHARD DAWWALL, Geneva.

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Nixon at Midterm Point: Is It Time for a Change?

By Robert B. Semple Jr.
WASHINGTON (NYT).—The big political story of 1970 was that Richard Nixon—whom all the pundits had called the consummate politician—was proven exceedingly vulnerable. The Nixon administration lacks initiative, it lacks imagination, it lacks compassion for human needs. It has established no rapport, no communication, with the people. It has given the nation no clear vision of a direction for the future. Lawrence F. O'Brien, Democratic National Chairman, Dec. 27, 1970.

"The President, on taking office, moved swiftly to endorse the profoundly important, but fundamentally unfulfilled, commitments, especially to the poor and oppressed, which the nation had made in the 1960s. . . . This has been a company of honorable and able men, led by a President of singular courage and compassion. . . . To have seen him late into the night and through the night into the next morning, struggling with the most awful complexities. . . . doing so because he cared, trying to comprehend what is right, and trying to make other men see it, above all caring, working, hoping for this country that he has made great already and which he will make greater still." Daniel Patrick Moynihan, in his farewell address to the President and the cabinet on Dec. 21, after two years of service in the White House.

"The midpoint is almost upon us—the middle of the journey," as Mr. Moynihan put it in his valedictory to the cabinet. A journey whose end is unknown and unknowable and whose beginnings seem to have been all but blotted out by the relentless rush of events in the last two years.

Yet these two years have now passed, and the man are pressing forth assessments of the past and cons of Mr. Nixon's brief stewardship. But the mills have not been all that helpful or precise. The White House publishes, for example, a 23-page "staff study" (compiled by Communications Director Herb Klein and handed to 200 reporters), demonstrating that the President has navigated his first 23 months without error.

Different View

Meanwhile, over at Democratic headquarters in the Watergate Hotel, the vibes play a different tune. Wrote Mr. O'Brien last week: "At no time in recent history has a President of the United States acted so consistently and so callously. . . . to thwart the will of the American people." Mr. Nixon, he suggested, has not tried; worse, he has failed to listen and respond. But what of the President himself? Does he see only simplicities at mid-passage, or can he see the shades of gray? Does he (for example) blame the current legislative impasse wholly on the Congress, as some of his

aides do, or is he prepared to shoulder part of the blame himself? Does he believe that he can cure the country's ills with a 23-page statistical ode, or must he get forth on a different course, salvaging what he can of the past, putting the rest behind him and moving on?

The available answers to these questions are skimpy, and much more can be told of how the President intends to conduct himself between now and the 1972 elections when the literary setting-up exercises known as the State of the Union, budget, economic, defense and State of the World messages begin to make their separate appearances within the next 60 days.

Already, observers here have noted hints of a change in style, posture and tone: speeches on important subjects here and there delivered without heavy partisanship, the news conference, the more frequent consultations with Democrats on Capitol Hill, the decision last week to drop the idea of facing the 92d Congress to convene tomorrow.

More Visible

Then, too, there have been the widely advertised promises to meet more regularly with his cabinet members, and the appointment of John B. Connally Jr., the former Democratic governor of Texas, as secretary of the Treasury. And tonight, in a further effort to make himself more visible, the President will mark the mid-point of his term with an hour-long "conversation" with four newsmen on national television.

All these—and more—have been interpreted here as hopeful signs of the President's resolve to mend fences with his critics in the press and Congress, and there has even been talk of a "new Nixon." Given the fact there have been so many "new Nixons" in the past, however,

one would have to be rash to invent still another.

Politics continues to animate much of what he does, and those who have been predicting the emergence of a depoliticized President must have been sobered by his failure to invite the chief architect of a new clean-air bill—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, a potential rival next year—to witness its signing last Thursday. This episode aside, there seems to be a more congenial Nixon in residence, one who appears to have sensed that the midterm elections were not successful and that the harsh politics of November will not serve his purpose well in the two years ahead.

On a more substantive level, there have been reports that the President intends to propose a massive program of revenue-sharing to help states and cities cope with urban problems. His new environmental czar, William Ruckelshaus, says he is determined to use the limited weapons at his disposal to deter industrial polluters. Mr. Nixon is talking tough about resubmitting welfare reforms early this year, and he seems prepared to accept at least some of the expansionist policies urged upon him by his economic advisers.

Tone and Posture

Yet, what has interested people here the most in the last few weeks have been the hints of a change in tone and posture, and the unanswered question is whether these hints foreshadow a more open and compassionate Nixon presidency. Style is not an unimportant ingredient in leadership, as all presidents have learned, and there are many here who think that Mr. Nixon's greatest weakness in the two years now ending has been his apparent inability to convey a sense of conviction, concern and



"I'd like to exchange these for some things I want"

follow-through even on the issues that matter most to him. This is surely the leading complaint of the black community, whose quarrels with the administration arise not from any lack of appreciation for the President's efforts to, say, reform the welfare system, but from its belief that he is fundamentally neutral toward black aspirations—a belief that is reinforced every time Mr. Nixon suggests at a news conference that he will do no more to desegregate American society than the law requires him to do. Also, the President's efforts

to reach students, who will now be voting in vastly increased numbers, have suffered in similar fashion. Right or no, the image he has left among many on college campuses is not that of a President who has made meaningful changes in the draft laws, or who once made a thoughtful address on campus unrest at Kansas State, but the image of a calculating figure who went ten weeks before responding to the Scranton Commission report on Kent State and who sought to exploit student unrest for partisan advantage.

Congress

Politically, Session Was a Standoff

By John W. Finney.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—As Congress was in the fifth throes of adjournment last week, Sen. Hugh Scott, the Senate Republican leader, arose late one evening to observe that the situation reminded him of King Charles II of England, who on his deathbed said to those surrounding him: "Gentlemen, I am sorry to be such an unconscionably long time dying."

To one of his particular regrets, the 91st Congress finally slipped away this weekend. In history, it was probably its principal accomplishment was not in its domestic legislation—of which there was not all that much—but that it was the first Congress in modern times to challenge the war-making powers of the President as commander in chief.

Quiet Approval

For decades, the balance of the war-making powers had been gravitating toward the chief executive. But now, primarily in reaction to the Vietnam war, Congress was reasserting its war-making powers—to declare war or to provide money for the military services—powers that the founding fathers had given Congress in reaction to the way the English monarchs, including Charles II, had entered upon wars that parliaments then had to pay for.

By themselves, these congressional steps obviously will not completely redress the balance of war-making powers. But Congress has set in motion a

challenge to the President in the foreign policy field that undoubtedly will continue and expand in the coming years.

Ostensibly this congressional challenge was a political rebuke to President Nixon. And it would have been so interpreted by the White House last summer when the administration was adamantly opposing the Cooper-Church amendment—which in modified form was ultimately adopted as an intrusion upon the President's authority as commander in chief. But the congressional challenge was not directed so much at Mr. Nixon personally as at the presidency—a point finally accepted by the White House, which interestingly accepted the congressional restrictions on the grounds they did not conflict with administration policy in Cambodia or Vietnam.

A Standoff

In political terms, therefore, the foreign policy confrontation between Congress and the White House that dominated the last congressional session proved to be a standoff. The Democrats in Congress could not take credit for what was essentially a bipartisan challenge by the Senate. And the White House can continue to subordinate what is essentially an institutional rather than a political challenge by emphasizing that all its efforts are directed at ending American involvement in Indochina, in line with the congressional restrictions.

When it comes to the domestic front, the confrontation between the Democratic Congress and a Republican President also proved to be a political standoff. Periodically, as during the election campaign, each side sought to gain a partisan advantage only to lapse back into an attitude of arms-length cooperation on legislation.

For a while, the Democrats tried to make the political case that, while the administration might be interested in ABMs, the Democrats were interested in the ABCs of helping education, housing and health. But that campaign fizzled, partly in face of the President's counterattack that the Democrats were being fiscally irresponsible

in adding money to appropriations bills, partly because the Democrats were lacking in an articulate spokesman for the television tube.

For its part, the administration for a time sought to make political hay by belaboring the inaction of a Democratic Congress on the President's legislative program, such as his anti-crime package. But in the end, Congress wound up enacting much of the administration's program, including the anti-crime package.

'Reform' Was Keynote

"Reform" was the keynote of the President's legislative program, and Congress responded by passing postal reform, passenger rail reform, draft reform and manpower training reform (although the last item was not to the liking of the President and was vetoed).

Environment had been a theme in the President's State of the Union message and Congress gave him a clean-air bill. It also extended the Voting Rights Act with an amendment lowering the voting age to 18 in federal elections, established federal control over working standards, provided new protection to investors against brokerage house failures and extended the housing program into new areas, such as new cities. Even in his legislative defeat the President could not lay the blame completely at the door of the Democratic Congress—any more than Democrats could or wanted to claim credit for blocking parts of the administration program. In the adjournment tangle in the Senate, the President's welfare reform program was laid aside, along with the trade quota bill and increases in Social Security payments.

Political Opening

Perhaps the Senate inaction on such major administration proposals gave the Republicans a political opening. At least the congressional Republican leaders seemed to think so. Sen. Scott complained that the 91st Congress had "dawdled, postured and delayed." House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford laid the blame for inaction upon

a Senate which has "become little more than a debating society and a number of its members were too busy launching their presidential candidacies to properly transact the nation's business." To which Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the assistant Democratic leader, replied that the House Republican leader "demonstrates a colossal, almost incredible misunderstanding of how the Senate operates."

These parting exchanges may have been but a preview of a more partisan mood in the 92d Congress as the 1972 elections approach. With all the Democratic presidential hopefuls parading around the Senate, partisanship inevitably will begin to mount in the new Congress, where the emphasis will be upon such domestic issues as welfare reform, revenue-sharing, and national health insurance. Yet just as in the past Congress, the 92d Congress will be bound together in an uneasy partnership by the very enormity of the problems confronting the nation.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Fitting Some of the Pieces Into the Kremlin Jigsaw

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON (WP).—Is there a "Mr. X," perhaps former KGB chief Alexander N. Shlepin, who is defying Leonid I. Brezhnev, Communist party leader, and may be about to kick him out of the Kremlin, as Stewart Alsop suggests in the latest Newsweek? Perhaps. Nobody really knows what goes on behind those marvelous crenellated walls, not even the men who work there: look how little Nikita S. Khrushchev discovered he knew that October day in 1964 when he learned of the plot against him.

For an outsider, analysis comes down to what sources you tap, what materials you accept as evidence, and what questions you ask of those sources and materials: in a word, judgment. Here is mine.

Certainly it's plain that things are hotting up in the Kremlin. We could safely guess as much because a party congress and new five-year plan are due. Party congresses fix the composition of the leadership and hence they guarantee a sharpening of political conflict (two such conflict "politics" for ourselves, "power struggle" for the Russians, by the way).

Economic plans force decisions on how to bake and cut the budget pie, an argumentative process in any political system. Pending SALT and Mid-east issues add unavoidable foreign-policy debates. But beyond guessing, there is an always the evidence in and between the lines of the Soviet press: who moves to what job, what speeches are reprinted in what papers, and so on. This "Kremlinological" evidence is tricky but the thrust of it these days points toward tension, not toward calming down.

Conformity Is Issue

There's more that indicates the same, namely, the Khrushchev memoirs and the trials of Soviet Jews. These episodes are the stuff of the fiercest sort of Kremlin combat, since they touch the most basic issue of Soviet society: how to treat people who won't conform.

Mr. Khrushchev is the prototype of the establishment nonconformist, the man who argued in his memoirs for more freedom, more change, more attention to civilian needs and more effort at better relations with the West, than his Kremlin collective leadership seems to want today.

Those Soviet Jews who yearn to emigrate to Israel are the prototype of anti-establishment nonconformists. They openly rebut the public Soviet values and speak out for their own personal desires. Such challenges can be taken in stride by an open society, but they tend to tie a closed society in knots. The two episodes deserve further separate words. A good guess is that Mr. Khrushchev's motives included an intent to advance from retirement the "liberal" values he espoused, albeit erratically, while in office. Members of his family circle—such as his daughter Bada, her journalist husband, Alexei I. Adzhibet, his journalist son-in-law Petrov (who died last July)

and others—could have helped to transcribe the old man's outpourings and to send abroad tapes and also some documents (including one which talked virtually word for word with a document known in the West for a decade).

Brezhnev Decision

At some point rather far along in this process perhaps the KGB uncovered it and pretty much passed the word up to Mr. Brezhnev. He then would have had to decide whether simply to grit his teeth and bear the embarrassment of Mr. Khrushchev's anti-Stalinist, anti-militarist thrusts or whether to exploit the material against those of his political rivals more Stalinist and militarist than he.

If Mr. Brezhnev in fact took the latter route—whether out of expediency or conviction is another question—it would be he and not a putative challenger who has protected Bada and company. By one interesting Kremlinological index—monthly mention in Pravda editorials—Mr. Brezhnev is more up than down, so this theory is not so utterly crazy as it may sound. Recent reports of a fallout in the KGB's top echelon support the notion that military is not gaining. Poland's explosion is at hand to demonstrate the case for tending to civilian needs. The "edits" to the Soviet ambassadorship in Peking of the hardline Leningrad party chief, quite certainly a Brezhnevite, fits that pattern. Leningrad, though, is special. Westerners may regard it as Russia's traditional window on

the West but Russians know it is an anteroom to the halls of terror: Kirov's murder there in 1934 triggered Stalin's greatest purges, Zhdanov's death there in 1948 triggered another wave of death. An especially liberal intelligentsia and an especially conservative bureaucracy co-exist. I have never understood how.

At any rate, the current trials of Jews in Leningrad—two received death sentences, which have been commuted, on charges of conspiring to hijack an airplane and escape to Israel—have the most ominous overtones: of terror, of anti-Semitism, of Kremlin conflict. Foreign protests against the trials and sentences can only exacerbate the differences between the repressive and liberal elements represented within the tiny Soviet leadership circle.

It may be, then, that the interior controversies stirred by the Khrushchev and Leningrad cases have brought to a boil both the strictly political mania for man conflicts within the Kremlin and the policy debates inherent in the whole range of difficult issues the Soviet Union faces today. My own feel for the situation is that Mr. Brezhnev is at least holding his own in the political tightrope walk. He is a realist, a pragmatist, a politician. He is not a fanatic. He is not a Stalin or Mr. Khrushchev before him, however, would Mr. Brezhnev be bound to embrace in victory the party positions he might have won the battle in the Kremlin waged.

Vending and Toll Machines Are 'Slugged' for Big Loss

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—

New Yorkers who buy packages of cigarettes with brass disks, dial pay telephone calls with Malaysian coin-operated machines and purchase breakfast cereals with plastic bingo markers are becoming a major problem this year for vending machine owners and toll collectors.

The reported increase over last year in the use of slugs and foreign coins ranges from 100 percent at some vending machine companies to 33 percent at the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, which operates the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel and the Triborough-Narrows Bridges.

Particularly hard hit in the last 12 months have been bulk vending machines for candy and nickel candy and peanut-vending machines. One percent of the bulk vending collections are plastic bingo markers in an industry that normally earns a profit of 2 percent of gross income, according to Ralph Polz, president of the New York Bulk Vendors Association.

Businessmen and government officials blame the rise on a variety of factors, including a decline in public morality, the economic slowdown and the increase in travel abroad. To combat the use of slugs,

the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority has stationed employees behind highway barriers at many of its automatic collection stations. Last week a motorist who tried to avoid the 50-cent toll on the Triborough Bridge by throwing two copper slugs into a toll machine received a \$100 fine and 30 days in jail.

The New York City Traffic Department was forced to install in the last year a "new sophisticated slug rejector" in the 11,000 parking meters it operates in off-street parking lots. The department has 10,000 meters in place to reject the slugs in its 10,000 on-street meters.

43,000 a Month

The New York Telephone Co., which collects 43,000 slugs a month for its pay phones, is replacing its traditional three-coin slot public phone with new one-coin slot "slug proof" public phones.

"It's a continual battle between our mechanics and the users of slugs," said Robert Liebowitz, vice-president of the Lido Vending Corp., which services food-vending machines in restaurants, schools and homes.

Mr. Liebowitz said there are two ways to control slugs: install improved but expensive slug rejectors or readjust the weight and magnetic settings of rejectors each time a new slug begins to appear in quantity.

Mr. Polz said, however, that members of his Bulk Vendors Association used machines that are so inexpensive—about \$18 each—that they could not afford the new slug rejectors—at \$45 apiece—or costly servicing.

Manufacturing of metal discs resembling U.S. coins is against the law. However, said Herb Stone of Hewitt-Marvin Corp., makers of slugs, the machines need to produce slugs is readily available and costs about \$100. "We get a greatly increased demand for a specific foreign coin when people discover it will substitute for a U.S. coin," said John Flynn, manager of the Ferrara Co., a coin collecting firm.

Recent favorites, Mr. Flynn said, are Danish five ores (worth an eighth of a penny), Mexican 10 centavos (worth eight-tenths of a penny) and Indonesian senhans (worth five-tenths of a penny). Bahamian pennies (worth a penny) and Danish 25 ores (worth 1 1/2 cents) for the U.S. quarter.

The Ferrara firm will not sell such coins in bulk, and will sell a single coin for only the face value of the U.S. coin it resembles, Mr. Flynn said.

The only major coin and toll-collecting organization in the New York area is the Port of New York Authority. It stopped using automatic coin machines after the recent introduction of a dollar toll on only the east-bound approaches to its trans-Hudson bridges and tunnels, instead of 80 cents each way.

Books.

Keep up with what's new and choice in the book world—via the daily book reviews in the International Herald Tribune.

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Every week the Herald Tribune reports on the wonderful world of art in Europe: what's new, old and interesting everywhere.

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Products.

If you make better ones, they say, the world will bear a path to your door. You can pave that path with good advertising. And for all of Europe, there's no better medium than the Herald Tribune, the newspaper the significant Europeans read.



For Scott, 91st Congress Ends With a Boo-Boo

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—With lyrical words and "thoughts too deep for tears," Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania turned to poetry yesterday to describe the end of the 91st Congress. But he blew one of his lines.

"The windmills have fallen silent," intoned Sen. Scott to newsmen, "and the soft blanket of newly fallen snow has stirred debate, and if I may paraphrase H.G. Wells, we have indeed ended, not with a bang but a whimper." It was not H.G. Wells, the English author, who wrote the quoted line but T.S. Eliot, in his poem "The Hollow Men."

"This is the way the world ends, not with a bang but a whimper."

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- ★ Pays all cash direct to you (not to doctor or hospital).
- ★ Guaranteed Renewable for Life. National Home guarantees never to cancel your protection no matter how old you become or how many claims you have.

No salesman will call—No medical examination required—No age limit

ACT NOW—YOUR ENROLLMENT FORM MUST BE MAILED BY MIDNIGHT, THURS., JAN. 14, OR IT CANNOT BE ACCEPTED

One out of two families will have someone in the hospital this year! It could be you—or some beloved member of your family—tomorrow... next week... next month. Sad to say, very few families have anywhere near enough coverage to meet today's soaring hospital costs. These costs have doubled in just a few short years. They are expected to double again in the few years ahead.

Stop for a moment. Think how much a long stay in the hospital will cost you or a loved one. How would you ever pay for costly, but necessary, drugs, doctor bills, and medicines? What would you do if your pay check stopped, but living expenses kept going on the same as ever? The same rent, phone, food, all the day-to-day expenses that never stop.

What is the average breadwinner to do? We believe we have the answer in our National Home plan that

Pays you \$500.00-a-month tax-free cash whenever you are hospitalized.

What a blessing it is when you know you have \$500.00 cash coming in every month when you go to the hospital. You get your \$500.00-a-month cash—tax-free—as long as you are confined in the hospital. You are covered from the very first day for accidents and from the sixth day for sickness—even for life, if necessary! Most everyone has some insurance or savings to take care of a one to five-day hospital stay. Since we provide lifetime benefits, this "deductible" feature enables us to give you broad coverage at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.

Now, this low-cost plan from National Home enables you to enjoy this protection at once. Your introductory rate is just 25¢ for the first month's coverage for your entire family. Then, you may continue at National Home's regular low rates.

The added protection you NEED!

All benefits of this \$500.00-a-month plan are paid directly to you, in tax-free cash, in addition to whatever you may receive from your insurance with any other company! Use the money as you see fit—for hospital or doctor bills, mortgage or rent payments, to replace savings—or any necessary, but costly, expenses not covered by other hospital policies.

Everything costs more these days (need we tell you?) and hospital care is certainly no exception! While 7 out of 8 Americans have some hospital insurance, most have found it does not cover all bills that pile up when sickness or accident strikes. That's why National Home developed this low-cost plan that helps you pay hospital costs or other expenses.

We can never cancel your policy!

You can count on this wonderful protection no matter how old you become or how many times you collect from us. Your policy guarantees that we can never cancel your protection for any reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable for Life! And that's not all. Suppose you have a growing family—this policy (NH10-669)...

- PAYS \$500.00-A-MONTH CASH** for each accident or illness. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital.
- PAYS \$250.00-A-MONTH CASH** for the first three months, when you're 65 or over. And a full \$500.00-A-MONTH CASH thereafter—even for life. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital.
- PAYS \$300.00-A-MONTH CASH** if a covered child is hospitalized for injury or illness. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital. And the benefits continue for as long as necessary.
- PAYS \$2,000.00-A-MONTH CASH** when both husband and wife (under age 65) are hospitalized at the same time for accidental injury for as long as they remain in the hospital—even for life, if necessary.
- PAYS \$400.00-A-MONTH CASH** for a registered nurse at home if your doctor has you hire one within five days following a covered hospital confinement of five days or more.
- PAYS up to \$2,000.00 CASH** for complete accidental loss of limbs or eyesight.

65 OR OVER? YOU COLLECT IN ADDITION TO MEDICARE BENEFITS

We have designed this plan as a valuable addition to whatever is paid by Medicare—or health insurance you may have with any other company. Remember, all checks will be sent directly to you (not to the doctor or hospital), to give you that "extra" help just when you need it most. Use the tax-free cash any way you see fit. In addition to any benefits you may receive from Medicare, this National Home plan pays you at the rate of \$250.00 a month for the first 3 months, and \$500.00 monthly while hospitalized thereafter... even for life if necessary!

Pays you \$300.00-a-month cash whenever any dependent child is hospitalized.

When you choose Coverage for Children, all your unmarried dependent children from age one month through 18 years are covered, too! What's more, any newborn children you have in the future are covered automatically at the age of one month—at no additional cost to you. And whenever any of your children go to the hospital, this National Home plan pays you at the rate of \$300.00-a-month cash, for as long as necessary. Children are covered for accidents from the first day and for sickness from the sixth day.

Pays you tax-free cash Maternity Benefits, too.

With this plan, you can also collect cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month for every day you are confined to the hospital for pregnancy, childbirth, or even miscarriage. You get this cash, which is yours to use as you see fit, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits have been added to the basic plan. Of course, both parents must be enrolled in this plan for the entire period of pregnancy.

Pays you up to \$4,800.00 cash for a Registered Nurse at Home.

Here's a wonderful "get well" benefit of this National Home plan: You collect cash benefits at the rate of \$400.00 a month when your doctor has you employ a full-time registered nurse within five days after you come home, following a stay in the hospital of five days or more for which benefits were payable. You are paid for the same number of covered days that you were in the hospital—even up to 12 full months!

Double Cash Accident Benefit.

When you and your insured spouse are hospitalized at the same time for an accidental injury, this National Home plan pays you an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE CASH BENEFIT. You receive not \$500.00 but \$1,000.00 a month. Your spouse receives not \$500.00 but \$1,000.00 a month. That's \$2,000.00 in all, in cash payments to you every month (when under age 65) starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

Pays you up to \$2,000.00 cash for these accidental losses...

The accidental loss of limbs or eyesight can be terrible. But if such loss occurs any time within 90 days of the accident, you collect \$1,000.00 for the complete loss of a hand or a foot or the sight of an eye—and \$2,000.00 for loss of two limbs or the sight of both eyes.

Waiver of premium benefit.

Should you—the policyowner—be hospitalized for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this National Home plan will PAY ALL PREMIUMS that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. Then, if you leave the hospital and must return for the same condition before you have resumed full normal activities for 90 days, we will again pay any premiums while you are in the hospital—for the total confinement! This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force.

These are the ONLY exclusions!

Your National Home policy covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or

disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provisions and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy... during the first 3 years only.

This last item is a real help if you already have a health problem. If you are sick before you take out this policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the policy has been in effect for 3 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

Nationally known and respected.

This is the kind of outstanding protection you have read about in Reader's Digest, Parade, National Geographic and other leading publications. The special plans offered by the National Liberty Corporation group of companies are today helping policyowners in all 50 states—and many foreign countries—paying benefits at the rate of more than \$1,500,000.00 a month. In addition, our Company has a RECOMMENDED rating from Best's Insurance Reports, one of the foremost insurance authorities in the nation.

Fast, reliable claim service when needed most.

You never really know how good a policy is until you have to make a claim. That's why we think you'll be interested in what some of our National Home members have to say. Their comments—quoted below—are typical of the hundreds of expressions of appreciation we receive from policyowners every week.

"Received your check totaling \$585.58 for injury. I appreciated your kindness and promptness in the claim. It certainly came in handy and I had less worries knowing I had this protection. You certainly paid all the benefits stated in the policy without question." Mrs. ANGELA E. HANCO, Abbeville, Louisiana

"You folks were very prompt in sending the money when my wife went to the hospital for surgery. Thank you so much." HAROLD DOWNSBORO, Xenia, Ohio

"I was more than satisfied with the way my claim was handled. One couldn't ask for better service and the 'get well soon' message was one of the nicest thoughts on your part. I thank you sincerely." MARGUERITE LINDAN, Duluth, Minnesota

Outstanding Americans like these

Recommend this Coverage.

DR. E. STANLEY JONES, internationally known evangelist, author, missionary statesman: "In offering low-cost health insurance by mail, you are rendering a valuable service to thousands of people who have no other opportunity to avail themselves of such protection. It's reassuring to know that policyowners insured by the National Liberty group are receiving more than \$1,500,000.00 a month in benefits."

JEROME HINES, leading boss with the Metropolitan Opera Company: "It seems to me that the concept of health insurance by mail is a very sensible one. It's quick, easy and economical. Nobody makes surprise visits to your home to ask personal questions. There's no medical examination. And costly processing charges are eliminated. This means more protection at less cost. I congratulate National Home Life Assurance Company for meeting a real need."

National Home commended in the Congressional Record of the United States Congress

National Home, a division of National Liberty Corporation, has been commended in the United States Congressional Record for being a low-cost insurance to the general public. "National Liberty deserves recognition for providing service beyond the expected, service willingly offered to those who are not being cared for in other ways. This is the secret of success for its low-cost insurance plans. With the highest public interest at heart, the National Liberty Corporation group of companies combines reliability and quality of service with noteworthy price advantages. It is to be commended on its leadership and vision in this field of human welfare."

Why you must act before the date shown on your Enrollment Form—just a few days from today.

Why do we give you so little time to enroll in this plan? Because this is a guaranteed enrollment offer, we can open the enrollment only during a limited time period—with a firm deadline date for everyone. To provide you with this broad coverage at these low rates, we must receive your Enrollment Form during the same period as all the others.

As soon as we receive your Enrollment Form we will rush your policy to you by First Class Mail. When your policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. It is a very short document and you'll be pleasantly surprised to see there is no fine print! Show it, if you wish, to your doctor, lawyer, insurance agent, or some other trusted advisor.

Here are your low rates.

The following rate chart shows how little it costs after the first month to cover yourself, your spouse and any adult dependent. Naturally, at these low rates, we can issue you only one policy of this type. Each adult, 16 or over, pays the rate shown for his or her age.

Age at Enrollment	Monthly Premium per Adult
16-44	only \$2.95
45-49	only \$3.40
50-54	only \$3.75
55-59	only \$4.35
60-64	only \$5.00
65-69	only \$5.55
70-74	only \$5.55
75-79	only \$5.55
80-84	only \$5.55
85 and over	only \$6.65

Only \$1.55 more per month covers all four unmarried dependent children... from the age of one month through 18 years. Newborn children are covered automatically at the age of one month—at no additional cost. And then if you wish, just add \$1.15 monthly to that, and you're covered for Maternity Benefits, too.

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrollment) will not automatically increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next. Once you have enrolled in this National Home plan, your rate can never be changed because of how much or how often you collect from us—or because of advanced age—but only if there is a general rate adjustment, up or down, on all policies of this type in your entire state.

Act NOW—"Later" May Be Too Late!

Just 25¢ covers you and your family for first month.

TIME IS PRECIOUS! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrollment Form into the mail today, because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's TOO LATE to buy protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.

Medical Costs Skyrocketing!



SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED ABOUT THIS NATIONAL HOME PLAN

- How much will I be paid when I go to the hospital?**
You will receive cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month (\$16.67 a day). When you're 65 or over, you collect (in addition to any Medicare benefits) \$250.00 a month for the first 3 months, and \$500.00 monthly while you remain continuously hospitalized thereafter. And you collect cash for an accident even if you're in the hospital for only one day. Coverage for illness begins the sixth day—and benefits are paid in full for as long as you're hospitalized... even for life, if necessary.
- Do you pay me cash when my children go to the hospital?**
You collect cash at the rate of \$300.00 a month whenever any of your children (age 1 month through 18 years) go to the hospital. If Coverage for Children is added to the basic plan, coverage for accidents begins on the first day—sickness on the sixth day. And if you have a growing family—as soon as any newborn child is one month old, he, too, is covered—automatically... at no additional cost.
- When do I start to collect hospital benefits?**
This new plan (NH10-669) covers you from the very first day for accidents and from the sixth day for sickness—even for life, if necessary! Most everyone has some insurance or savings to take care of a one to five-day hospital stay. Since we provide lifetime benefits, this "deductible" feature enables us to give you broad coverage at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.
- Will you pay me cash benefits for pregnancy?**
Yes, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits have been added to the basic plan. You collect cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month for pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage that results in a hospital stay. (Both parents have to be enrolled in this plan for entire pregnancy period.)
- Suppose I'm hospitalized for a long time and can't meet my premium payments?**
If you—the policyowner—are hospitalized for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this plan will PAY ALL PREMIUMS that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. You aren't expected to pay us back either.
- Now tell me what's the "catch"—what doesn't my policy cover?**
Get ready for a welcome surprise. Your policy covers everything except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; confinements within a U.S. Government hospital or a nursing or convalescent facility; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy—but even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyowner for only two years. Everything else is definitely covered.
- What are the requirements to enroll in this National Home plan?**
You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to reasons of health; and to qualify during this Enrollment Period—you must enroll before midnight of the date shown on the Enrollment Form.
- Besides saving money—are there any other advantages to joining this plan during this Enrollment Period?**
Yes. A very important one is that you don't need to complete a lengthy, detailed application—just the brief Enrollment Form in the corner of this page. Also, during this Enrollment Period there are no extra requirements for eligibility, and no "waivers" or restrictive endorsements can be put on your policy!
- How do I enroll?**
Fill out the brief Enrollment Form and mail it via Air Mail, with just 25¢ in U.S. currency, for the first month's protection for your entire family. Mail to: National Home, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

We will send your National Home policy by mail. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your own insurance agent, doctor, lawyer or other trusted advisor. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this plan, return the policy within 15 days of the date you receive it, and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

T. Robert Willett
PRESIDENT

National Home Life Assurance Company



National Home Life Assurance Company
a Division of National Liberty Corporation

Governor William W. Scranton, Chairman of the Board

Adm. Offices: Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

This policy is underwritten by National Home Life Assurance Company, an old line legal reserve company of St. Louis, Missouri. National Home carries full legal reserves for the protection of all policyowners.

Established 1920—Over 50 Years of Service

HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO RECEIVE YOUR POLICY:

1. Complete this brief Enrollment Form.
2. Cut out along dotted line.
3. Enclose Form in envelope with 25¢ in U.S. currency and send it via Air Mail, to: National Home, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

OFFICIAL ENROLLMENT FORM									
Official Enrollment Form for the Hospitalization Indemnity Plan NATIONAL HOME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY An Old Line Legal Reserve Company of St. Louis, Missouri ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE: VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA									
9-1362-6-19									
(Please Print)									
NAME _____									
ADDRESS _____									
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____									
DATE OF BIRTH _____ AGE _____ SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>									
OCCUPATION _____									
List all dependents to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)									
NAME (Please Print)		RELATIONSHIP		SEX		DATE OF BIRTH		AGE	
1									
2									
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4									
5									
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you want Coverage for your Children. <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you want Coverage for your Children and Maternity Benefits.									
I hereby enroll in National Home's Hospital Plan and am enclosing the first month's premium to cover myself and all other Covered Members listed above. To the best of my knowledge and belief neither I nor any person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance coverage due to reasons of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing conditions will be covered after two years.									
Signature X _____ Date _____									
NHA-10 NH10-669 EP 5 (500)									
MAIL THIS ENROLLMENT FORM BEFORE MIDNIGHT, THURS., JAN. 14, 1971									

The Year in Review and a Timid Look Ahead

(Continued from Page 7)

come in large part to disassemble with economic conditions—nearly 5 1/2 percent of the work force was unemployed. Election Day—Wall Street became convinced that the White House would turn to a more expensive policy, even at the risk of renewed inflation. Statements from several administration spokesmen about the need of a faster economic growth rate added fuel and the market began its only sharp rally of the year. (The rebound in June was generally conceded to be a reaction to the heavy selling of the previous month.)

Rally Seen Continuing

The 1971 outlook, brokers say, is a continuation of the rally, with the emphasis on older,

more established companies, rather than speculative favorites. But the experts concede that should the market begin to soar, growth issues will probably regain the spotlight.

The second problem for investors was the health and safety of the brokers themselves. The drop in market prices which washed out a large part of the brokers' working capital, combined with the costs of the 1969 back-office crunch and the mid-year decline in volume, forced many brokers out of business. Names such as Hayden, Stone, Inc.; Goodbody and Co.; Blair and Co.; McDonnell and Co.; and Gregory and Sons disappeared from the Street's roster.

In stock cases, the New York Stock Exchange's special trust fund was able to protect in-

vestors from loss in these cases. Many brokerage customers, however, found their stocks and cash tied up for long periods of time while the affairs of the failing houses were straightened out. The Hayden, Stone and Goodbody cases, coming to a head after the NYSE trust fund was exhausted, threatened for a while to trigger a run on the brokers, with investors withdrawing cash and certificates that are held by the brokers for safekeeping.

Both these firms were kept from bankruptcy—Hayden, Stone was split up and absorbed by two other firms and Goodbody was taken over by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc. But the threat of a major failure, no last-minute rescue—hung over the Street most of the year.

Late in December, Congress passed the securities investor protection bill, establishing the SIPC to cover customers of failing brokerage firms up to \$50,000 for each account, with a limit of \$20,000 on cash in those accounts.

The strains resulting from the collapse of so many brokerage firms—more than 110 houses have disappeared since the beginning of 1969—also brought cries for new legislation to protect investors and make the markets themselves more responsive to the needs of their users—not only the individual investor, but also pension funds, insurance companies and other institutions as well.

More From Congress

As the new Congress convenes, three committee heads have announced plans for probes of Wall Street. The outgoing president of the National Bankers Association has suggested a "Securities Act of 1972" and the new president of the same group considers an investigation "inevitable."

Within the markets themselves, more changes will be coming. The NYSE and the Securities and Exchange Commission are still at odds over a new commission rule schedule, which is bound to bring increased charges for small investors.

The exchange community itself is still girding for shifts. The

speech by Big Board president Robert W. Haack on Nov. 17, in which he sided with those who want to change the governing structure of the exchange—to take power away from "floor" members and give more influence to institutionally-oriented firms—crystallized opinion in the street.

Despite the approval of SIPC—or perhaps because of it—brokers will be required to be more conservative in their use of customers' money entrusted to their safekeeping. The SIPC will force the SEC authority to set up mandatory reserves which the brokers must hold, so that investors who want their money can get it quickly. The capital structure of the firms is also likely to change, to place the financial base of the firm on a more stable foundation. One key provision of the SIPC bill grants the new corporation a \$1 billion line of credit at the Treasury and could force a broad upgrading of the brokers' operations themselves.

The problems of 1970 probably postponed the time when brokers will be able to raise capital in the public market, although Merrill Lynch is expected to take the step some time this year.

The traumas of 1970—both in the market and among the market-makers—shook Wall Street to its foundations. The reverberations will not die down for a long time.

American Stock Exchange

Week Ended Jan. 2, 1971

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PEANUTS



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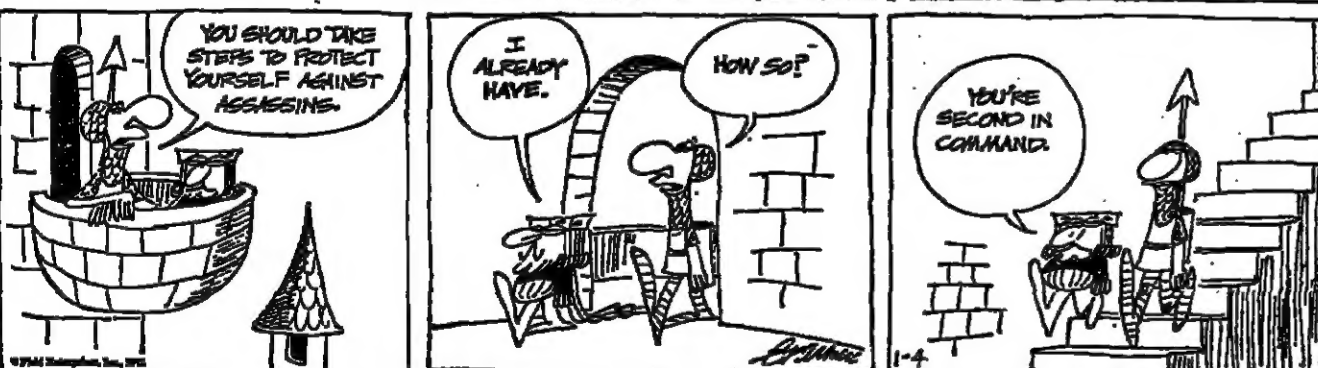
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The most remarkable performance ever by a veteran player was surely that of Waldemar von Zedwitz in Stockholm this year. At the age of 73, and handicapped by failing eyesight that made it necessary for him to memorize the dummy and have the opposing cards named for him, he captured the four-session international mixed pair title in a field that included many stars of world class.

In a bridge-playing lifetime that began in auction days Von Zedwitz has always been a careful and at times brilliant defender. On the diagramed deal from a recent duplicate game he took careful note of his partner's spot cards and lured the declarer to his doom.

North and South had no trouble reaching the normal contract of one no-trump after South opened one club. North bid "up the line" in responding one heart.

South won the first trick with the club queen and led a low spade to the queen. Von Zedwitz as East made the obvious play of ducking, and South returned to his hand by leading a club to the ace.

The next trick was crucial. The spade ten was led and East again ducked unhesitatingly. This left the king unguarded, but South could not know this. It seemed to him that the king was on his left, so instead of settling for seven tricks and his contract, which as it happens would have given him eight tricks, he repeated the finesse and went one down. The spade

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 ♣ Pass 1 ♥ Pass 1 N.T. Pass Pass Pass West led the club jack.

South (D) ♠ 1053 ♥ 532 ♦ A108 ♣ AKQ5

East (D) ♠ K76 ♥ A108 ♦ QJ42 ♣ 543

West (D) ♠ 842 ♥ K83 ♦ 1088 ♣ 1088

North (D) ♠ 939 ♥ 9864 ♦ 765 ♣ 72

South (D) ♠ 1053 ♥ 532 ♦ A108 ♣ AKQ5

East (D) ♠ K76 ♥ A108 ♦ QJ42 ♣ 543

West (D) ♠ 842 ♥ K83 ♦ 1088 ♣ 1088

North (D) ♠ 939 ♥ 9864 ♦ 765 ♣ 72

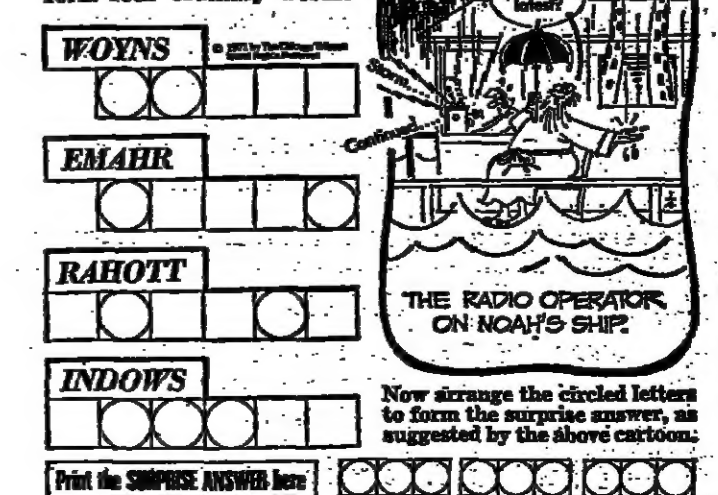
DENNIS THE MENACE



WHAT'S OUR ZIP CODE NUMBER AGAIN, MOM?

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____

Saturday's Jumble: SOGGY BROOD KIMONO SLEIGH

Answer: The artist's model worked only when this happened—HER BOSS WAS LOOKING

BOOKS

THE DREAM KING
Ludwig II of Bavaria

By Wulfred Blunt. A Studio Book. Viking, 264 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Walter Clemens

ONCE upon a time there was a prince who grew up in a gingerbread castle decorated with mediocre paintings of the Grail legend, Tannhäuser and the swan knight Lohengrin. The boy loved swans, and next to swans, peacocks. When he was 12 his governess told him about the Munich production of Wagner's "Lohengrin" and he was soon devouring Wagner's published librettos and prose works. He gave his father no peace until special performances of the operas could be arranged for him. When he became, at 18, King Ludwig II of Bavaria, he had already determined upon his first royal act: to become the composer's patron. The result was the 1868 premiere of "Tristan und Isolde," after it had been abandoned in rehearsal by the Vienna Opera as impossible. Productions of "Die Meistersinger," "Das Rheingold" and "Die Walküre" followed.

The clue to East's double ducking maneuver was his partner's spade plays. The two followed by the four promised an odd number of cards, so it was clear to von Zedwitz that South had been gun with exactly three spades. If West had begun with four spades he would have signaled high-low to indicate an even number of cards.

One would like more technical details from Mr. Blunt about these projects. How many builders? But the photographs that accompany his essaying text are brilliant. Item: a double spread of the Hall of Mirrors at Herrenchiemsee lit by 4,000 candles, which the Bavarian Administration of the National Castles, Gardens and Lakes can hardly be expected to provide for any busload of American Express on a dusky July afternoon. The room is seen as it was dreamed of by the king. As Malraux posted a museum without walls, resulting from the advance of photographic reproduction, "The Dream King" offers tourism without baggage, lost traveler's checks or sore feet.

Mr. Clemens wrote this review for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

